

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSIDENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 688.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5, 1859.

PRICE (UNSTAMPED) 5d.
(STAMPED) 6d.

DEVONSHIRE-SQUARE CHAPEL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

The Rev. J. H. HINTON'S Second Lecture on THE PERSON and CHARACTERS of CHRIST. Subject—"The Man Christ Jesus." On SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 9, at Half-past Six.

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, BUILDING SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL SOIREE in connexion with the above Society, will be held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BLONFIELD-STREET, FINSBURY, on TUESDAY EVENING, January 11, 1859.

The Chair will be taken by the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.

And the following Ministers and Gentlemen have engaged to attend and address the meeting:—Rev. John Corbin, Co-church; Rev. H. B. Ingram, Battle-bridge Chapel; T. Chambers, Esq., Common Sergeant; B. Scott, Esq., Chamberlain of the City of London. Other Ministers and Gentlemen are also expected to address the meeting.

Tea will be served at Half-past Five o'clock, and the Meeting commence at Half-past Six o'clock.
Ladies are specially invited to attend.

JUBILEE.—LION-STREET SUNDAY SCHOOL, WALWORTH.

The Committee have pleasure in announcing that the JUBILEE SERVICES will be held in the week commencing SUNDAY, February 13th, 1859.

Full particulars will be duly announced.

In the meantime the Committee will be delighted to receive communications from any persons formerly connected with the School either as Teachers or Scholars. It is also proposed to commence a "Jubilee Fund," for the erection of new schools.

Communications and Contributions will be thankfully received by the

PASTOR,
Rev. W. Howison, 2, John's-place, Albany-road, Walworth, S.; by the

TRUSTEES TO THE FUND,
Mr. W. E. Beal, 12, Bolingbroke-row, Walworth-road, S.;
Mr. Wm. Clark, 1, Southwark-bridge-road, S.E.;
Mr. W. H. Watson, 12, Bonerie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.;
and by

THE SECRETARIES,
W. Harrison, 13, William-street, New Kent-road, S.E.;
G. Robertson, 4, Lower Sussex-place, Old Kent-road, S.E.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

Instituted May 10th, 1758. Incorporated 1848.
For Children of both sexes, of all Denominations, and from every part of the Kingdom.
PATRON—THE QUEEN.

FIFTY VACANCIES are declared for the PRESENT YEAR. Forms to fill up, and Lists of Governors, may be obtained at the Office of the Charity. Candidates must be between seven and eleven years of age. All the votes polled at one election are carried forward to the next.

Contributions are earnestly solicited to meet the increased expenditure, and for the Centenary Fund, the object of which is to increase the number of Children to 400.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.
Offices: 32, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REEDHAM, near CROYDON.

Instituted May 15th, 1844.
To Receive and Educate the Orphan through the whole period of Infancy and Childhood on Liberal and not Exclusive Principles.

The CHRISTMAS ELECTION of this CHARITY will be held on FRIDAY, the 21st of January, 1859, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, to ELECT from the List of Eligible Candidates, TEN CHILDREN.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR in the Chair.
The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock punctually, when the business will be transacted, an operation in the 15th rule will be proposed and the Poll opened. It will close at Two o'clock precisely. Suitable accommodation will be provided for Ladies.

The Elections occur regularly on the Third Friday in January and June. Persons becoming Subscribers on the day of Election may vote immediately. Double proxies can be had at the office, or at the time and place of election. Ladies willing to solicit contributions for the Charity may be supplied with Collecting Books from the office. Every Five Guineas so collected entitles to One Life Vote, provided the money is entered in one name only.

THE BUILDING FUND.

It will be generally known that the new Asylum was opened in July last by the Right Honourable the Earl of Carlisle for the reception of the Family, and under the most encouraging circumstances. Still it can hardly be called our own until it is paid for; and we need several thousand pounds to secure this happy result. Indeed, it is the pressing necessity.

1. It is hoped that this claim may be met by the existing Subscribers making an extra contribution on behalf of the Charity for a year or two, and soliciting their friends for fresh subscriptions.

2. The Board propose to have a Bazaar for the same purpose in the ensuing season, and they earnestly request the best services of the Lady Subscribers in this special effort in favour of the Fatherless and Widow.

3. A gentleman of the Board has liberally promised One Hundred Guineas, provided nine others will follow his example. Two Friends have responded to the suggestion, and the Board trust that other benevolent persons will unite to secure to the Charity the benefit of £1,000.

DAVID W. WILKINSON, Honorary Secretary.
THOMAS W. AYRLING, Secretary.

10, Poultry, 21st Dec., 1858.
Office, 10, Poultry, where Forms of Applications for Candidates and Lists of Subscribers may be had, and every information on any day from Ten till Four. Subscriptions must be sent to Mr. John Cuxner, Sub-Secretary, and addressed to him at the office of the Charity.

COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

MISSION TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The committee are anxious to send without delay two or three well qualified Ministers to the new Colony of British Columbia. Myriads of English-speaking people are already congregated there, who, to a great extent, are destitute of the means of evangelical instruction. The ordinary income of the Society is insufficient to meet the outlay the mission will involve. The Committee therefore respectfully, but very earnestly solicit special contributions for this important object.

The following donations have already been received or promised:—

	£	s.	d.
John Remington Mills, Esq.	100	0	0
John Henderson, Esq., Glasgow	100	0	0
James Spicer, Esq., Treasurer	50	0	0
J. Kemp Welch, Esq.	50	0	0
S. Morley, Esq.	50	0	0
C. Jupp, Esq., Mere	50	0	0
Joshua Wilson, Esq.	30	0	0
F. W. Cobb, Esq., Margate	30	0	0
George Brooks, Esq.	25	0	0
P. J. Gargood, Esq.	25	0	0
Joshua Field, Esq.	20	0	0
Miss Portal	20	0	0
George Hadfield, Esq., M.P.	20	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	10	10	0
John Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Sir C. E. Hardley, Bart. (Annual)	5	0	0
J. W. Bromley, Esq.	2	2	0

* Contributions will be thankfully received by James Spicer, Esq., Treasurer, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars; by the Rev. Thomas James, Secretary, Blomfield-street, Finsbury; and by Messrs. Hankey, Fenchurch-street, London.

TO the SHAREHOLDERS and POLICY- HOLDERS of the STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I respectfully offer you my cordial thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have responded to my circular-letter. The numerous promises of support I have already received justify me in looking forward with confidence to my being elected as one of your Directors in March next.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who have not yet replied will confer a favour by doing so with as little delay as convenient, it being my intention to go to the Poll if necessary.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JOHN KAYE.
Prospect Hall, Woodford, N.E.
November 29, 1858.

A YOUNG LADY, at present Assistant to her late governess, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT after Christmas. She is thoroughly competent to teach Drawing and Painting in various styles and from Nature. Able also to instruct in Music and French. The best references, &c., can be given.
Address, L. A., Perry-hill House, Sydenham.

TO PRINCIPALS of SCHOOLS.—A

YOUNG LADY, who for four years has had the entire charge of Young Gentlemen's Wardrobes in a School, presided at Table, taught French and Music to Juniors, wishes for a similar SITUATION. Highest testimonials.
Address, C. S., 17, Church-street, Cambridge.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—To instruct

Young Children, with the general Care of them and their Wardrobes.
Apply, stating salary, to Mrs. William Paine, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.

WANTED, an active YOUNG PERSON,

who has had a good English education, to ASSIST in the instruction of Little Boys, and to take part in domestic arrangements. A small salary and a comfortable home.

A. D., Mr. Liddell's, Bookeller, Upper-street, Islington, N.

TO PARENTS.—WANTED, an APPRENTICE

to the DRAPERY TRADE. Premium required.
Apply to T. Hitchin, Middlewich, Cheshire.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—

WANTED, in a respectable family DRAPERY TRADE, a well educated YOUTH, as APPRENTICE. Hours of business short. None but young men of character kept. A youth's morals would be in safe keeping. Premium required.
Apply to John Joseph Robinson, 43, High-street, Notting-hill.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS.

WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, age Twenty-six, who has a thorough knowledge of the Provision Trade, also a slight knowledge of the Grocery, a SITUATION in either of the above. Good references; eighteen months' from last employer.
Address, A. E. C., 38, Fetter-lane, London, E.C.

TO GROCERS, &c.—The Friends of a well

educated YOUTH, who has been a short time in the business, are desirous of placing him in First-Class Trade for two or three years.
Address, Mr. Alfred Woodings, Orsett, Essex.

GARDENER and his WIFE.—WANTED, a

GARDENER and his WIFE—the man as Gardener, and to look after a Pony and Chaise; his wife to do the Washing, Lodging, Coals, and Wages, 10 per week.
Apply by letter, post paid, to A. B., Boucher and Guy's, opposite the India House, Lendenhall-street, City.

TO MILLINERS, &c.—To be DISPOSED

OF, a genteel MILLINERY BUSINESS, in a large Market Town in Berkshire. The Stock and Fixtures about 100 Guineas.
Address, Y. Z., 133, Snargate street, Dover.

CANADA AGENCY ASSOCIATION

(Limited), 25, Old Broad-street, London.

TRUSTEES,
Sir R. Bethell, Q.C., M.P. G. Grenfell Glyn, Esq., M.P.
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.

DIRECTORS,
The Right Hon. Lord Viscount William Hazlett, Esq.
Barry, M.P. Henry Knapcott, Esq.
Favoe Charles Glyn, Esq. The Hon. Sir Allen Napier,
The Hon. Mr Justice Haliburton Maerch, Bart.
Hugh Edmondston Montgomerie, Esq.

AUDITORS,
William Ferguson, Esq. Joseph Robert Marston, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co.

The Directors are now prepared to submit SECURITIES of

LARGE or SMALL SUMS to parties desiring to make In-

vestments in Upper Canada. Among others,

MORTGAGES on FARMS, or other Freehold

productive property, at the rate of 7 per cent

DEBENTURES, Municipal or otherwise

GOVERNMENT, and other Provincial stock, at current rates.

The accruing interest on which securities may be made pay-

able at stated periods, through the medium of this Association.

The Directors will negotiate no mortgage or other securities

except such as are approved by them, and have been recom-

mended by the Local Board of Toronto, composed of gentlemen

of high character and position.

Further particulars may be had on application to

JOHN JOHNSON, Secretary.

CANADA AGENCY ASSOCIATION

(Limited).

The Directors are authorised to negotiate certain approved

Municipal Debentures, calculated to yield an accruing interest

at the rate of 6, 6s, per Cent. per Annum, payable half-yearly

in London. For further particulars apply to

25, Old Broad-street. JOHN JOHNSON, Secretary.

KING-STREET, LEICESTER.

The Misses MIALLS'S SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on the 26th

instant.

Terms and references will be forwarded on application.

A SOUND and LIBERAL EDUCATION

for the Sons of Tradesmen is guaranteed at ANGLESEA

HOUSE, Orpington, Kent.

Apply to Mr. ATKINS for a Circular containing information

respecting terms (which are moderate), references, testi-

monials, &c.

THERE will be VACANCIES after Christmas

in a Select and strictly Private SCHOOL, chiefly intended

for Orphans, Young Ladies of Neglected Education, or Invalid

Health. A liberal table, home comforts, maternal care, with a

sound education, may be relied on. Masters of eminence

attend.

For terms, references, &c., apply H. P., 41, Lupus-street

South, Balgravia.

MRS. JOHN TEMPLETON'S ESTABLISH-

MENT for YOUNG LADIES will RESUME after the

HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY, January 18. Pupils receive as

Boarders are treated in every respect as Members of the

Family, and the Principles upon which their Education is con-

ducted are such as may secure mental development and moral

culture.

References kindly permitted to parents.

Terms (which are moderate) and all other particulars may be

had on application

32, Gibson-square, Islington, London, N.

MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM,

LONDON, S.E.

(PRIVATE: ESTABLISHED 1852.)

This School is designed specially for FIRST-CLASS MER-

CANTILE INSTRUCTION.

Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English,

trained to be quick at Accounts, and made to write a hand fit

for Commercial purposes; while the Modern Languages, Che-

mistry, and Mechanics, are also liberally provided for.

The requirements of each Pupil are carefully consulted; but,

besides Private Instruction, Boarders have the benefit of the

public spirit, and emulation of a well-supported Day School.

The Domestic Management of the MIDDLE SCHOOL is of

a family character, and the accommodation superior.

The Pupils RE-ASSEMBLE for the ensuing Term, on the

17th JANUARY.

TERMS:

(Inclusive of the Use of Books, Stationery, and all Charges

usually denominated extras.)—

Under the age of fourteen Forty Guineas a Year.

Above that age Fifty Guineas

(Payable in advance; but Accounts are not presented until

the middle of the quarter.)

The Divisions of the School Year are equal. The Holidays

are Eight Weeks in the year.

Plans of Study showing the Distribution of Time, also Re-

ports of Conduct and Application, are regularly forwarded to

Parents.

Certificates and Testimonials from some of the best English

and Continental authorities will be submitted by the Principal,

if requested; or references given to leading firms (English and

Scottish), supporters of the School.

JOHN YEATS, F.R.G.S., &c.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

Head Master, Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., assisted by a staff of Resident Masters.
The NEXT SESSION begins on the 2nd Feb., 1859.—Terms, Forty Guineas for Boys under Eleven Years; for Boys above that age, Fifty Guineas.
Prospectuses on application to the Head Master or Resident Secretary at the School, or the Hon. Secretary at Founders' Hall, St. Swithin's Lane.

(Signed) M. COOMES, Esq., Treasurer.
L. GERRARD, Esq., Hon. Secy.
Rev. T. R. B. Resident Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.
Head Master—T. HEWITT KEY, M.A.
The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN for NEW PUPILS on TUESDAY, the 18th of January, 1859, at a Quarter-past Nine: for FORMER PUPILS, on WEDNESDAY, 19th, at a Quarter-past Nine, at which time all the boys must appear in their places without fail.

The hours of attendance are from a Quarter-past Nine to Three-quarters past Three. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted to Drawing. Fee for the term, 6l.
The subjects taught are Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and English History, Geography, Physical and Political, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, the Elements of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, Social Economy, Drawing, and, for extra fees, Dancing, Gymnastics, and Fencing.
Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.

CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary.

December 30th, 1858.

EDUCATION.—Under Twelve, £4 10s. per quarter, inclusive, at Mr. GARRATT'S ACADEMY, WOKINGHAM, about one hour's ride from Waterloo bridge.
References—Pupil's Parents, Ministers, and others.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.—YOUTHS are prepared for the Universities, Middle-Class Examinations, Professional and General Purposes, &c.

Principal, S. GRIFFITH.

Redlands, Bristol.

HIGH-STREET, THAME.

Miss NICHOLS, in returning thanks for the liberal attention she has received, begs to announce that her Establishment for the Education of Young Ladies, will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, January 18th.

Thame, 1859.

HYDE-PARK SCHOOL, LEEDS.—The Rev. Dr. BREWER, Member of the College of Preceptors, informs his Friends and the Public that his School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, 1st February. The course of study includes the Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages, Drawing, and Gymnastics, beside the essentials of a sound English Education. Some of Dr. Brewer's Pupils passed at the late Oxford Examination.

SEA-SIDE EDUCATION.—CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, and MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, GREAT YARMOUTH. Principal, the Rev. A. T. SHELLEY. References may be made to the Rev. P. Smith, B.A., Mill-hill; the Rev. J. Sortain, A.B., Brighton; the Rev. H. Allon, Islington; E. Ball, Esq., M.P., Burwell.
N.B.—WANTED, a RESIDENT ASSISTANT MASTER.

EDUCATION at DOVER.

The Rev. MARTIN REED having considerably Extended and Improved the Premises of his Establishment, is in a position to receive some Additional Pupils.

In the endeavour to secure a thorough liberal and polite Education, the comforts and influence of Home are not overlooked.

Pupils receive individual attention, the number being limited. French is constantly spoken under the superintendence of an able Parisian Scholar.

The Situation is admirable.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

PRINCIPAL:

Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, assisted by Six Resident Masters.

PRESIDENT:

W. D. WILLS, Esq., Bristol.

TREASURER:

S. POLLARD, Esq., Taunton.

HON. SECRETARY:

Rev. H. ADDISCOTT, Taunton.

CORRESPONDING AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY:

Rev. J. S. UNDERWOOD, Taunton.

Further particulars may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to either of the Secretaries.

The Pupils will Re-assemble on January 19th.

SURREY STREET, NORWICH.

The Misses LINCOLNE beg to inform their friends that the duties of their Establishment will RE-COMMENCE, MONDAY, January 24th. Having resided abroad for several years, Young Ladies confided to their care have peculiar advantages for learning the Languages of the Continent. They earnestly endeavour to make study as interesting and pleasant a pursuit as possible, and particular attention is paid to the cultivation of those habits which are indispensable to the character of the well-informed and Christian woman. Terms on application.

References are kindly permitted to the Dowager Lady Buxton, Northrepps Hall, Norfolk; Madame Razoux, Oosteraut, near Breda, Holland; the Rev. John Alexander, Norwich; the Rev. William Brock, London; the Rev. A. Reed, B.A., London; Andrew Johnstone, Esq., Halesworth; H. Harvey, Esq., 43, Canonbury-square, Islington; W. Hickham, Esq., Manchester; and to the parents of the Pupils.

SYDENHAM.—PERRY-HILL HOUSE SEMINARY.

Principal—Mrs. J. W. TODD.

This Establishment offers a thorough education in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Painting, &c. The more advanced classes are conducted on the Collegiate System, and are exercised in Latin, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Science, and in the higher departments of Composition, in different languages, and on various questions in Biblical and Modern Literature. The entire course of instruction is graduated and adapted to the diversified capabilities of the pupils. No efforts are spared to render their studies matters of attraction; and the object constantly kept in view, is the development and culture of their respective mental energies, and the formation of their characters on the basis of intelligent religious conviction, without reference to any sectarian peculiarities. The domestic arrangements are such as to secure the supervision and comfort of a Christian home. The mansion is beautifully and pleasantly situated, and in a position to command all the advantages supplied by the Palace of Art.

References: The Parents of Pupils; Mrs. C. L. Balfour, the Rev. Mr. Bedford, Burns, Thomas, and the leading Ministers of the Congregational and Baptist Denominations.

MILTON HALL ACADEMY, NORTHAMPTON.

Conducted by Mr. J. DYER, Member of the Royal College of Preceptors.

A good English Education, with Latin, French, Mathematics, and the Sciences. No extras, and vacations short. Terms, 25l. per annum, washing included.

School RE-OPEN on the 17th of JANUARY, 1859.

Prospectus on application to the Principal.

HUDDESFIELD COLLEGE

Established 1833.

Affiliated to the University of London, 1844.
The Principal receives Boarders at the College, and the Second Master at his own residence.

The Medals and Prizes of the College, and also the Degrees and Honours of the University of London, are open to all Students.

The College will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, January, 18, 1859. Prospectuses will be forwarded on application to the Hon. Sec., or to

SAMUEL SHARPE, LL.B.,

Principal.

THE Rev. W. G. BARRETT, and his Son Mr. G. S. BARRETT, have commenced a FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

The number of Pupils will be limited, and their instruction will comprise a thorough English Education, the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, Mathematics, and the Applied Sciences. Terms, which are inclusive of the above Course, and references, forwarded by circular, on application.

The School RE-OPENS on MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1859.

1, Alfred-villas, Parson's Mead, Croydon.

CLAPHAM-PARK SCHOOL.

Mr. LONG prepares for the new Oxford and Cambridge, the Sandhurst and various other public Examinations, for Matriculation, and generally for Professional and Mercantile pursuits. At the late Oxford Examination Mr. Long had a candidate in the First and Second Senior divisions. Experienced Resident and other masters, and a Training department under a lady. The situation is most healthy and select; and domestic comfort and moral and religious culture are especially regarded. Terms, inclusive, from Fifty to Seventy Guineas, according to age.

THE MIDLAND SCHOOL, near Coventry,

established in 1848, for Gentlemen from eight to eighteen years of age. The Academical Course is adapted to a first-class Mercantile Education, to the Oxford Examinations, and to Matriculation at the London University. The best methods of instruction and examination—the qualifications and number of the Tutors—Christian government and vigilant moral supervision—homely social intercourse and liberal domestic economy—and the beauty and healthy character of the premises, constitute this a FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL, and claim for it the support and interest of the friends of a truly liberal and CHARACTER-FORMING education. Full Papers may be had by applying to the Director, Thomas Wyles.

HANBURY HOUSE, TEWKESBURY.

This Establishment for Young Ladies, conducted by Mrs. HEWETT (widow of the late Rev. Jesse Hewett), offers the privilege and comforts of home combined with a careful and accomplished education, based on Christian principles. Tewkesbury is easy of access by the Great Western and Bristol and Birmingham Railways. It is also within a few miles of Gloucester, Cheltenham, Malvern, and Worcester. The house is delightfully situated, with ample accommodation for exercise and recreation.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. H. Welsford, the Rev. T. Wilkinson, the Rev. T. F. Newman, the Rev. Morton Browne, LL.D., the Rev. W. H. Murch, D.D., the Rev. Charles Stovel, the Rev. W. Brock, the Rev. F. Trestrail, the Rev. J. Angus, D.D., Lindsey Winterbotham, Esq.

N.B. A VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL.

THE OLD HALL SCHOOL, WELLINGTON, SHROPSHIRE.

HEAD MASTER—DOCTOR CRANAGE.

TERMS PER ANNUM:

Private Pupils, with separate Bedrooms, including all extras, except books, stationery, and personal wants 100 Guineas.

Boarders, ditto, ditto (except separate Bedrooms) 65 "

Boarders, with instruction in the usual routine of an English Education, and Latin, Greek, &c. 52 "

Ditto, ditto, for boys under Ten years of age 45 "

References are permitted to Rev. J. Judson, and James Oliver, Esq., Wellington; Rev. F. Trestrail, Mission House, Moorgate-street, London; Rev. D. Falding, M.A., Rotherham College; Rev. J. Denham Smith, Kingstown; Rev. L. T. W. Dale, Vicar of Chiswick; Rev. Dr. Acworth, Bradford, Yorkshire.

MIDDLE CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

LLANDAFF HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE.

This School has been long established, and contains upwards of Forty Boys. The Principal is a Graduate of Cambridge and London, and has had fifteen years' experience in tuition. He thinks that every countenance should be afforded by Parents and Teachers to the effort now made by the Old Universities to stimulate Middle Class Education; and he has already found beneficial results produced among his own Pupils by the prospect of the proposed public trials of strength. In the general management of his school, he seeks to impart instruction at once thorough and rational, so as to prepare his boys for the ordinary occupations of life, or for the Universities. He believes that manliness of temper and vigour of body are promoted by athletic games, and gives all due encouragement to the practice of them. He hopes that all his teaching is toned by a religious spirit.

Address, W. H. Johnson, Llandaff House, Cambridge.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.

HAMPDEN MOUSE, BRILL, NEAR OXFORD.

Conducted by the Misses CLARKE, daughters of the Rev. PAUL CLARKE.

TERMS—EIGHTEEN GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

The Misses CLARKE have taken this commodious house, with a large and exceedingly comfortable School-room attached, which affords ample accommodation for a large number of Pupils, and is in one of the most delightful and romantic places in England. The object of the Misses C., in this Establishment, has been to meet the wants of a respectable class of Young Ladies, where they may receive a first-class Education upon the most reasonable terms, and at the same time meet with every necessary comfort. The continued increase and prosperity of the School, together with its superior advantages, and the rapid progress made by the young ladies, justify the Misses C. in calling the attention of Parents and Guardians to this Seminary. Observe the following facts:—The locality is exceedingly healthy, the young ladies are most kindly treated, their morals are strictly watched, the education imparted is solid and polite, every attention is paid to their studies, and the most persevering efforts are made to complete, as soon as possible, their education. In this Seminary young ladies are trained either for business or the attainment of those higher accomplishments which constitute the embellishment of a refined and superior education.

Prospectuses will be forwarded on application to the Principals (with references, which are of the highest character), at Hampden House, Brill, Bucks.

BOARDING SCHOOL, EASINGWOLD, YORKSHIRE.

The Rev. EDWIN WEBSTER, Principal.

The Young Gentlemen have all the comforts of a well-regulated home, with the requisite advantages of a First-class School, on moderate Terms. The School is select, and the number of Pupils limited.

Easingwold is three miles from the Alne Station, on the North-Eastern Railway, and an omnibus meets all the ordinary trains.

The Pupils will re-assemble on the 18th of January, 1859. Prospectuses will be forwarded on application.

HATEFIELD HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, PARKSTONE, near Poole, Dorset.

Rev. WALTER GILL, Principal.

In this Establishment every effort is made to impart a complete and thorough Educational Training—to develop as far as practicable the Physical, Mental, and Moral nature of the Pupil. The basis of instruction rests on the principles of revealed truth, and the enforcement of it lies in appeals to the understanding and the conscience.

Pupils are prepared for Commercial or Professional life—for the "Oxford Middle-Class Examinations" if required—or for a University Course.

Parkstone is considered by the highest medical authority to be singularly adapted to the health of young persons, and the domestic supervision of Pupils is most careful and conscientious.

Terms, which are moderate, and references to the Parents of Pupils and gentlemen of the highest respectability to be had on application. School Re-opens on Thursday, Jan. 27, 1859.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT LAND and BUILDING SOCIETY.

£20,000 ready to be ADVANCED in large or small sums. Amount Advanced since 1851 £22,000l. Apply at the Office, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call.

The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.

Offices: 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

36A, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY.

The HALF-YEARLY INTEREST WARRANTS on DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS to the 25th December, payable on and after 8th January.

ANDREW J. ROBY, Managing Director.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

BANK OF DEPOSIT, No 3, PALL-MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.

The WARRANTS for the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST, at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum, on Deposit Accounts, to the 30th instant, will be ready for delivery on and after the 10th proximo, and payable daily between the hours of Ten and Four.

December, 1858.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Prospectuses and Forms sent free on application.

ACCIDENTS ARE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.

Insurance data show that One Person in every Fifteen is more or less injured by Accident yearly. An annual payment of 8l. secures a fixed allowance of 6l. per week in the event of injury, or 1,000l. in case of death, from accidents of every description.

By a policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

which has already paid in compensation for Accidents 37,000l. Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,

Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London. (E.C.)

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

CHIEF OFFICE: EXCHANGE, LIVERPOOL.

BRANCH OFFICES:

LONDON: 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

MANCHESTER: 30, ST. ANN'S STREET.

GLASGOW: 146, BUCHANAN STREET.

TRUSTEES:

THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Esq.

CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.

EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN: EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: THOMAS B. FORWOOD, Esq.

Fire and Life Insurance, and Annuity business, in all its branches at moderate rates of Premium.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—PAID-UP POLICIES.—In case of the inability of the assured, from whatever cause, to continue the Premiums on an ORDINARY LIFE POLICY, the Company will, in consideration of the amount received, after a period of three years from the date of the Assurance, issue a paid-up Policy for that amount.

Prospectuses to be had at the Chief and Branch Offices, or any of the Agents of the Company.

By order,

W. P. CLIBCHUGH, Manager.

H. B. TAPLIN, London, Secretary.

Application for Agencies requested.

NEW ZEALAND.—FREE GRANTS of LAND.

Under the New Government Regulations. Small Capitalists and Working Men may now obtain LAND ORDERS for "FREE GRANTS" of 40 to 500 acres of Land.

All particulars may be obtained of Arthur Willis, Gann and Co., New Zealand Offices, Crosby-square, Bishopsgate, London.

BEST COALS, 25s.—GAMMAN, SON, and

CARTER solicit orders for the best Hutton's Stewart's, or Lambton's Wallsend Coals, screened, at 25s.; or Good Seconds at 23s. per ton, for cash. Storehouse-wharf, Ratcliff; and King Edward's-road, Hackney.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL

and Co.'s price is now 26s. per ton net for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty. 18, Cornhill; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; and Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Piccadilly.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-

BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and COMPANY'S HETTON'S & HASWELL WALLSEND, the best House Coals, 25s. per ton, direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 24s.; Silkestone, first class, 22s.; second class, 21s.; third class, 20s.; Clay Cross, first class, 21s.; second class, 19s.; Barnsley, 18s. per ton, net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London.—Address, LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, and Kingsland.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 688.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d
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ADDRESS TO OUR READERS.

A CORDIAL greeting to you, friends of the *Noncon*!—"a happy new year to you, and many of them," is the prayer of our heart for all of you, whether you subscribe, and therefore support our journal, or read it only without subscribing. This day, we enter upon our eighteenth year—the age at which Royalty touches its majority. We think we also have the right, in virtue of our years, to assume the tone and bearing of manhood. We are no youngsters now. We have got through the diseases of childhood. We have left behind us, we hope, the indiscretions of youth. We are well seasoned to a labour we still continue to love as well as ever we did. Time, which has somewhat ripened our judgment, and added to the stores of our experience, has not robbed us of our enthusiasm, far less dimmed our hopes. Of course, we have had, like most others, moments of deep depression—spells of rough and gloomy weather—severe contests with anxieties, and doubts, and fears—but here we are in 1859 as heartwhole as we were in 1841, when we first started—and, thanks to our readers, throughout that long interval, we have never been without kind sympathy and generous encouragement.

Well, assuredly, we have neither room nor disposition to complain. Taken altogether, our seventeen years of persevering effort in one direction, have been spent pleasantly enough, and can hardly have been spent in vain. We have seen great changes in the tenor of public opinion—but how far we may have contributed to produce them is hidden from us. We claim no further credit than having striven to do our duty manfully. That is a satisfaction of which no turn of events, however adverse, could have deprived us, and which no amount of success can greatly heighten. The affairs of that spiritual kingdom which it has been our object to advance, are regulated and determined by a wisdom infinitely above any to which human minds can pretend. It suffices us to believe that our petty endeavours are in conformity with His will, without presuming that they have been the main causes of the results which seem to correspond with them. In this spirit we have worked hitherto—not placing any great faith in the importance of this or that special instrumentality—but believing that every right-minded effort will, as the economists phrase it, be "utilised" in His over-ruling plan. And in this spirit we shall continue our work—content with the reflection that "duty is ours—events are God's."

The only change we are conscious of, as we advance further and further into the heart of our great enterprise, is a growing conviction that

many things for which we once thought nothing could be said, have an aspect of reasonableness when viewed from a certain position—and that many courses of action which once seemed to us utterly incompatible with truthful motives, really originate in feelings which it were uncharitable to condemn. Both truth and goodness are more equably diffused than we have at all times been ready to admit even to ourselves—and were we to keep our eyes and our hearts well open, we might learn many a valuable lesson from our bitterest opponents. Plain dealing and outspoken truthfulness have as great charms for us now, as they ever have had—but, after all, the charities of life get a deeper hold upon our affections, in proportion to the fulness of our self-knowledge, and the extent of our observation of others. There is more to correct at home than we had supposed—more to admire abroad than we had fancied. We cherish our principles as fondly as at first—we love them, perhaps, more reverently than we did—but we have met with so much that is estimable where we were not looking for it, that we have ceased to think we have any right to draw a line on the other side of which the better fruits of humanity are not to be searched after.

So much for the past. Now for the future. That we are entering upon eventful times is probably the conviction of everybody. For awhile, ecclesiastical reform and political reform will unite their waters in one stream, and flow on together. Yet the one, though it may rush along the self-same channel as the other, need not, and must not, lose its distinctness of character, but, like the blue Rhone, and the turbid Arve, just below Geneva, should preserve individuality, even while they coalesce. It is clear, however, that without losing sight of special ecclesiastical objects, we are likely to do most towards forwarding them during the present year, by joining heartily in the movement for Parliamentary Reform. The latter, indeed, when attained, will be a much broader base of operation for the former than any we have hitherto enjoyed—for in proportion as the representation of the people is faithful, impartial, and true, shall we who are seeking JUSTICE FOR ALL command the reader's sympathy and aid of the Legislature. But this ought we to do, and not to leave the other undone. The organisation which it has required many years to construct, and the working of which is now helped on by a large accumulation of moral influences, can easily be imperilled, if not entirely wrecked, by a twelvemonth's neglect. We must not omit to make provision for "our own household," even when we go forth to pay our homage to the throne—and though Parliamentary Reform may be thought to involve the best interests of the realm, the question which this journal is specially devoted to advance will be looked upon by most of its readers as claiming the watchful care due to household interests. For our part, we shall do our best to sustain this feeling—ever keeping prominently in view the main object of our vocation.

We shall all of us need to have our wits about us, should the progress of the year turn up events at all corresponding with the probabilities. Rival projects, no doubt, will appeal to us, in turn, with captivating smiles, each pointing to some special features of recommendation which the others cannot boast. Under such circumstances, we dare not hope that we shall always be able to carry the judgment of all our

readers with us in the decisions at which we may arrive. Yet we think we have established some claim to their confidence, even in matters about which there was widest difference of opinion between us. Few now will be disposed to charge us with having been mistaken in our estimate of Lord Palmerston—perhaps, as years roll on, fewer still will blame us for having protested against war with Russia, as unnecessary on the one hand, and unprofitable on the other—and fewest of all, we imagine, will see reason to withdraw their trust in us, because we refused to swell the stream of opposition to what was called Papal aggression. Of course, we do not flatter ourselves that all our readers are yet, or ever will be, at one with us, in our judgment of those questions—but the issue in each case may have convinced them, we trust, that we do not commit ourselves rashly or recklessly to any course we may see fit to adopt—that we will not be driven into it by any torrent of popular feeling—and that when the effervescence of the hour has subsided, events have generally shown that we had some reason for deciding as we did. We ask no further credit than that which may be due to dispassionate consideration, and sobriety of judgment—but these are qualifications which will certainly be worth something during the year upon which we are now entering.

We know little of what may be before us. Perhaps, before the close of the year, our sphere for observation and for usefulness may be wider than it now is—perhaps not. We are content to take the duty which each day brings with it—and our only regret is that it is not more efficiently performed. We will not pretend to be conscious of serious negligence towards our readers—for we are not. We rejoice to give them the best of our energies and our time. Yet we have need oftentimes to ask their forbearance—for many an influence of which they know nothing operates to the occasional disturbance of our best intentions. Happily for us, our friends have ever shown a disposition to accept indulgently what we have been able to provide. They know that our shortcomings are not wilful and deliberate—and are kind enough to bear in mind that in a world like ours, moods are changeable, although principles are not. Once more, then, in faith and affection, we seek your hand, gentle reader, and offer our own. Come! a warm grasp—a hearty shake—a bright look of mutual recognition—and a glad return to our separate duties for another year!

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN FRANCE.

BEFORE the Emperor Napoleon employs the resources of his empire in the task of cleansing the Augean stable of misgovernment in the Papal dominions, if, indeed, that be his intention, it would be well for him to ascertain how far the intermeddling of blind and bigoted Churchmen in the social affairs of his own departments, calls for Imperial restriction. To do Louis Napoleon justice, we do not believe that religious persecution harmonises, in the slightest degree, with his personal tastes. He does not relish any opposition to his own will—but his will does not concern itself with the religious opinions of his subjects, save when they may chance to come into collision with his political or administrative system. Not so, however, the priesthood of France, especially those of the more distant departments. These men seem to be intent upon extirpating Protestantism as far as they can strain the law to their purpose—

MILL HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

Head Master, Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., assisted by a staff of Resident Masters.

The NEXT SESSION begins on the 2nd FEB., 1859.—Terms, Forty Guineas for Boys under Eleven Years; for Boys above that age, Fifty Guineas.

Prospectuses on application to the Head Master or Resident Secretary at the School, or the Hon. Secretary at Founders' Hall, St. Swithin's Lane.

(Signed) T. M. COOMBS, Esq., Treasurer.
ALGERNON WELLS, Hon. Sec.
Rev. T. REES, Resident Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.
Head Master—T. HEWITT KEY, M.A.

The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN for NEW PUPILS on TUESDAY, the 18th of January, 1859, at a Quarter-past Nine; for FORMER PUPILS, on WEDNESDAY, 19th, at a Quarter-past Nine, at which time all the boys must appear in their places without fail.

The hours of attendance are from a Quarter-past Nine to Three-quarters past Three. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted to Drawing. Fee for the term, 6*l*.

The subjects taught are Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and English History, Geography, Physical and Political, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, the Elements of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, Social Economy, Drawing, and, for extra fees, Dancing, Gymnastics, and Fencing.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.

CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary.
December 30th, 1858.

EDUCATION.—Under Twelve, £4 10*s*. per quarter, inclusive, at Mr. GARRATT'S ACADEMY, WOKINGHAM, about one hour's ride from Waterloo bridge.

Referees—Pupil's Parents, Ministers, and others.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.—YOUTHS are prepared for the Universities, Middle-Class Examinations, Professional and General Pursuits, &c.

Redlands, Bristol.

Principal, S. GRIFFITH.

HIGH-STREET, THAME.

Miss NICHOLS, in returning thanks for the liberal attention she has received, begs to announce that her Establishment for the Education of Young Ladies, will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, January 18th.

HYDE-PARK SCHOOL, LEEDS.—The Rev. Dr. BREWER, Member of the College of Preceptors, informs his Friends and the Public that his School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, 1st February. The course of study includes the Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages, Drawing, and Gymnastics, beside the essentials of a sound English Education. Some of Dr. Brewer's Pupils passed at the late Oxford Examination.

SEA-SIDE EDUCATION.—CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, GREAT YARMOUTH. Principal, the Rev. A. T. SHELLEY. Reference may be made to the Rev. P. Smith, B.A., Mill-hill; the Rev. J. Sortain, A.B., Brighton; or the Rev. H. Alkon, Islington; E. Ball, Esq., M.P., Burwell.

N.B.—WANTED, a RESIDENT ASSISTANT MASTER.

EDUCATION at DOVER.

The Rev. MARTIN REED having considerably Extended and Improved the Premises of his Establishment, is in a position to receive some Additional Pupils.

In the endeavour to secure a thorough liberal and polite Education, the comforts and influence of Home are not overlooked.

Pupils receive individual attention, the number being limited. French is constantly spoken under the superintendence of an able Parisian Scholar.

The Situation is admirable.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, assisted by Six Resident Masters.

PRESIDENT: W. D. WILLS, Esq., Bristol.

TREASURER: S. POLLARD, Esq., Taunton.

HON. SECRETARY: Rev. H. ADDISCOTT, Taunton.

CORRESPONDING AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY: Rev. J. S. UNDERWOOD, Taunton.

Further particulars may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to either of the Secretaries.

The Pupils will Re-assemble on January 19th.

SURREY STREET, NORWICH.

The Misses LINCOLNE beg to inform their friends that the duties of their Establishment will RE-COMMENCE, MONDAY, January 24th. Having resided abroad for several years, Young Ladies confided to their care have peculiar advantages for learning the Languages of the Continent. They earnestly endeavour to make study as interesting and pleasant a pursuit as possible, and particular attention is paid to the cultivation of those habits which are indispensable to the character of the well-informed and Christian woman. Terms on application.

References are kindly permitted to the Dowager Lady Buxton, Northrepps Hall, Norfolk; Madame Razoux, Oosterhout, near Breda, Holland; the Rev. John Alexander, Norwich; the Rev. William Brock, London; the Rev. A. Reed, B.A., London; Andrew Johnstone, Esq., Halesworth; H. Harvey, Esq., 43, Cannonbury-square, Islington; W. Bickham, Esq., Manchester; and to the parents of the Pupils.

SYDENHAM.—PERRY-HILL HOUSE SEMINARY.

Principal—Mrs. J. W. TODD.

This Establishment offers a thorough education in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Painting, &c. The more advanced classes are conducted on the Collegiate System, and are exercised in Latin, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Science, and in the higher departments of Composition, in different languages, and on various questions in Biblical and Modern Literature. The entire course of instruction is graduated and adapted to the diversified capabilities of the pupils. No efforts are spared to render their studies matters of attraction; and the object constantly kept in view, is the development and culture of their respective mental energies, and the formation of their characters on the basis of intelligent religious conviction, without reference to any sectarian peculiarity. The domestic arrangements are such as to secure the supervision and comfort of a Christian home. The mansion is most healthfully and pleasantly situated, and in a position to command all the advantages supplied by the Palace of Art.

Referees: The Parents of Pupils; Mrs. C. L. Balfour, the Rev. Drs. Redford, Burns, Thomas, and the leading Ministers of the Congregational and Baptist Denominations.

MILTON HALL ACADEMY, NORTHAMPTON.

Conducted by Mr. J. DYER, Member of the Royal College of Preceptors.

A good English Education, with Latin, French, Mathematics, and the Sciences. No extra, and vacations short. Terms, 25*l*. per annum, washing included.

School RE-OPENS on the 17th of JANUARY, 1859.

Prospectuses on application to the Principal.

HUDDERSFIELD COLLEGE

Established 1833.
Affiliated to the University of London, 1844.

The Principal receives Boarders at the College, and the Second Master at his own residence.

The Medals and Prizes of the College, and also the Degrees and Honours of the University of London, are open to all Students.

The College will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, January 18, 1859. Prospectuses will be forwarded on application to the Hon. Sec., or to

SAMUEL SHARPE, LL.B., Principal.

THE Rev. W. G. BARRETT, and his Son Mr. G. S. BARRETT, have commenced a FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

The number of Pupils will be limited, and their instruction will comprise a thorough English Education, the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, Mathematics, and the Applied Sciences. Terms, which are inclusive of the above Course, and references, forwarded by circular, on application.

The School RE-OPENS on MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1859.

1, Alfred-villas, Parson's Mead, Croydon.

CLAPHAM-PARK SCHOOL.

Mr. LONG prepares for the new Oxford and Cambridge, the Sandhurst and various other public Examinations, for Matriculation, and generally for Professional and Mercantile pursuits. At the late Oxford Examination Mr. Long had a candidate in the First and Second Senior divisions. Experienced Resident and other masters, and a Training department under a lady. The situation is most healthy and select; and domestic comfort and moral and religious culture are especially regarded. Terms, inclusive, from Fifty to Seventy Guineas, according to age.

THE MIDLAND SCHOOL, near Coventry, established in 1848, for Gentlemen from eight to eighteen years of age. The Academical Course is adapted to a first-class Mercantile Education, to the Oxford Examinations, and to Matriculation at the London University. The best methods of instruction and examination—the qualifications and number of the Tutors—Christian government and vigilant moral supervision—homely social intercourse and liberal domestic economy—and the beauty and healthy character of the premises, constitute this a FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL, and claim for it the support and interest of the friends of a truly liberal and CHARACTER-FORMING education. Full Papers may be had by applying to the Director, Thomas Wyles.

HANBURY HOUSE, TEWKESBURY.

This Establishment for Young Ladies, conducted by Mrs. HEWETT (widow of the late Rev. Jesse Hewett), offers the privileges and comforts of home combined with a careful and accomplished education, based on Christian principles. Tewkesbury is easy of access by the Great Western and Bristol and Birmingham Railways. It is also within a few miles of Gloucester, Cheltenham, Malvern, and Worcester. The house is delightfully situated, with ample accommodation for exercise and recreation.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. H. Welsford, the Rev. T. Wilkinson, the Rev. T. F. Newman, the Rev. Morton Browne, LL.D., the Rev. W. H. Murch, D.D., the Rev. Charles Stovel, the Rev. W. Brock, the Rev. F. Trestrail, the Rev. J. Angus, D.D., Lindsey Winterbottom, Esq.

N.B. A VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL.

THE OLD HALL SCHOOL, WELLINGTON, SHROPSHIRE.

HEAD MASTER—DOCTOR CRANAGE.

TERMS PER ANNUM:—

Private Pupils, with separate Bed-rooms, including all extras, except books, stationery, and personal wants 100 Guineas.

Boarders, ditto, ditto (except separate Bed-rooms) 65 "

Boarders, with instruction in the usual routine of an English Education, and Latin, Greek, &c. 52 "

Ditto, ditto, for boys under Ten years of age 45 "

References are permitted to Rev. J. Judson, and James Oliver, Esq., Wellington; Rev. F. Trestrail, Mission House, Moorgate-street, London; Rev. D. Falding, M.A., Rotherham College; Rev. J. Denham Smith, Kingstown; Rev. L. T. W. Dale, Vicar of Chiswick; Rev. Dr. Acworth, Bradford, Yorkshire.

MIDDLE CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

LLANDAFF HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE.

This School has been long established, and contains upwards of Forty Boys. The Principal is a Graduate of Cambridge and London, and has had fifteen years' experience in tuition. He thinks that every countenance should be afforded by Parents and Teachers to the effort now made by the Old Universities to stimulate Middle Class Education; and he has already found beneficial results produced among his own Pupils by the prospect of the proposed public trials of strength. In the general management of his school, he seeks to impart instruction at once thorough and rational, so as to prepare his boys for the ordinary occupations of life, or for the Universities. He believes that manliness of temper and vigour of body are promoted by athletic games, and gives all due encouragement to the practice of them. He hopes that all his teaching is toned by a religious spirit.

Address, W. H. Johnson, Llandaff House, Cambridge.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.

HAMPDEN HOUSE, BRILL, near OXFORD.

Conducted by the Misses CLARKE, daughters of the Rev. PAUL CLARKE.

TERMS—EIGHTEEN GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

The Misses CLARKE have taken this commodious house, with a large and exceedingly comfortable School-room attached, which affords ample accommodation for a large number of Pupils, and is one of the most delightful and romantic places in England. The object of the Misses C., in this Establishment, has been to meet the wants of a respectable class of Young Ladies, where they may receive a first-class Education upon the most reasonable terms, and at the same time meet with every necessary comfort. The continued increase and prosperity of the School, together with its superior advantages, and the rapid progress made by the young ladies, justify the Misses C. in calling the attention of Parents and Guardians to this Seminary. Observe the following facts:—The locality is exceedingly healthy, the young ladies are most kindly treated, their morals are strictly watched, the education imparted is solid and polite, every attention is paid to their studies, and the most persevering efforts are made to complete, as soon as possible, their education. In this Seminary young ladies are trained either for business or the attainment of those higher accomplishments which constitute the embellishment of a refined and superior education.

Prospectuses will be forwarded on application to the Principals (with references, which are of the highest character), at Hampden House, Brill, Bucks.

BOARDING SCHOOL, EASINGWOLD, YORKSHIRE.

The Rev. EDWIN WEBSTER, Principal.

The Young Gentlemen have all the comforts of a well-regulated home, with the requisite advantages of a First-class School, on moderate Terms. The School is select, and the number of Pupils limited.

Easingwold is three miles from the Alne Station, on the North-Eastern Railway, and an omnibus meets all the ordinary trains.

The Pupils will re-assemble on the 18th of January, 1859. Prospectuses will be forwarded on application.

LEATHFIELD HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, PARKSTONE, near Poole, Dorset.

Rev. WALTER GILL, Principal.

In this Establishment every effort is made to impart a complete and thorough Educational Training—to develop as far as practicable the Physical, Mental, and Moral nature of the Pupil. The basis of instruction rests on the principles of revealed truth, and the enforcement of it lies in appeals to the understanding and the conscience.

Pupils are prepared for Commercial or Professional life—for the "Oxford Middle-Class Examinations" if required—or for a University Course.

Parkstone is considered by the highest medical authority to be singularly adapted to the health of young persons, and the domestic supervision of Pupils is most careful and conscientious. Terms, which are moderate, and references to the Parents of Pupils and gentlemen of the highest respectability to be had on application. School Re-opens on Thursday, Jan. 27, 1859.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT LAND and BUILDING SOCIETY.

£20,000 ready to be ADVANCED in large or small sums. Amount Advanced since 1851 £22,000*l*. Apply at the Offices, 67, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call.

The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.

Offices: 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.

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TRUSTEES: THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Esq., CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq., EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ADDRESS TO OUR READERS.

A CORDIAL greeting to you, friends of the *Noncon*!—"a happy new year to you, and many of them," is the prayer of our heart for all of you, whether you subscribe, and therefore support our journal, or read it only without subscribing. This day, we enter upon our eighteenth year—the age at which Royalty touches its majority. We think we also have the right, in virtue of our years, to assume the tone and bearing of manhood. We are no youngsters now. We have got through the diseases of childhood. We have left behind us, we hope, the indiscretions of youth. We are well seasoned to a labour we still continue to love as well as ever we did. Time, which has somewhat ripened our judgment, and added to the stores of our experience, has not robbed us of our enthusiasm, far less dimmed our hopes. Of course, we have had, like most others, moments of deep depression—spells of rough and gloomy weather—severe contests with anxieties, and doubts, and fears—but here we are in 1859 as heartwhole as we were in 1841, when we first started—and, thanks to our readers, throughout that long interval, we have never been without kind sympathy and generous encouragement.

Well, assuredly, we have neither room nor disposition to complain. Taken altogether, our seventeen years of persevering effort in one direction, have been spent pleasantly enough, and can hardly have been spent in vain. We have seen great changes in the tenor of public opinion—but how far we may have contributed to produce them is hidden from us. We claim no further credit than having striven to do our duty manfully. That is a satisfaction of which no turn of events, however adverse, could have deprived us, and which no amount of success can greatly heighten. The affairs of that spiritual kingdom which it has been our object to advance, are regulated and determined by a wisdom infinitely above any to which human minds can pretend. It suffices us to believe that our petty endeavours are in conformity with His will, without presuming that they have been the main causes of the results which seem to correspond with them. In this spirit we have worked hitherto—not placing any great faith in the importance of this or that special instrumentality—but believing that every right-minded effort will, as the economists phrase it, be "utilised" in His over-ruling plan. And in this spirit we shall continue our work—content with the reflection that "duty is ours—events are God's."

The only change we are conscious of, as we advance further and further into the heart of our great enterprise, is a growing conviction that

many things for which we once thought nothing could be said, have an aspect of reasonableness when viewed from a certain position—and that many courses of action which once seemed to us utterly incompatible with truthful motives, really originate in feelings which it were uncharitable to condemn. Both truth and goodness are more equably diffused than we have at all times been ready to admit even to ourselves—and were we to keep our eyes and our hearts well open, we might learn many a valuable lesson from our bitterest opponents. Plain dealing and outspoken truthfulness have as great charms for us now, as they ever have had—but, after all, the charities of life get a deeper hold upon our affections, in proportion to the fulness of our self-knowledge, and the extent of our observation of others. There is more to correct at home than we had supposed—more to admire abroad than we had fancied. We cherish our principles as fondly as at first—we love them, perhaps, more reverently than we did—but we have met with so much that is estimable where we were not looking for it, that we have ceased to think we have any right to draw a line on the other side of which the better fruits of humanity are not to be searched after.

So much for the past. Now for the future. That we are entering upon eventful times is probably the conviction of everybody. For awhile, ecclesiastical reform and political reform will unite their waters in one stream, and flow on together. Yet the one, though it may rush along the self-same channel as the other, need not, and must not, lose its distinctness of character, but, like the blue Rhone, and the turbid Arve, just below Geneva, should preserve individuality, even while they coalesce. It is clear, however, that without losing sight of special ecclesiastical objects, we are likely to do most towards forwarding them during the present year, by joining heartily in the movement for Parliamentary Reform. The latter, indeed, when attained, will be a much broader base of operation for the former than any we have hitherto enjoyed—for in proportion as the representation of the people is faithful, impartial, and true, shall we who are seeking JUSTICE FOR ALL command the readier sympathy and aid of the Legislature. But this ought we to do, and not to leave the other undone. The organisation which it has required many years to construct, and the working of which is now helped on by a large accumulation of moral influences, can easily be imperilled, if not entirely wrecked, by a twelvemonth's neglect. We must not omit to make provision for "our own household," even when we go forth to pay our homage to the throne—and though Parliamentary Reform may be thought to involve the best interests of the realm, the question which this journal is specially devoted to advance will be looked upon by most of its readers as claiming the watchful care due to household interests. For our part, we shall do our best to sustain this feeling—ever keeping prominently in view the main object of our vocation.

We shall all of us need to have our wits about us, should the progress of the year turn up events at all corresponding with the probabilities. Rival projects, no doubt, will appeal to us, in turn, with captivating smiles, each pointing to some special features of recommendation which the others cannot boast. Under such circumstances, we dare not hope that we shall always be able to carry the judgment of all our

readers with us in the decisions at which we may arrive. Yet we think we have established some claim to their confidence, even in matters about which there was widest difference of opinion between us. Few now will be disposed to charge us with having been mistaken in our estimate of Lord Palmerston—perhaps, as years roll on, fewer still will blame us for having protested against war with Russia, as unnecessary on the one hand, and unprofitable on the other—and fewest of all, we imagine, will see reason to withdraw their trust in us, because we refused to swell the stream of opposition to what was called Papal aggression. Of course, we do not flatter ourselves that all our readers are yet, or ever will be, at one with us, in our judgment of those questions—but the issue in each case may have convinced them, we trust, that we do not commit ourselves rashly or recklessly to any course we may see fit to adopt—that we will not be driven into it by any torrent of popular feeling—and that when the effervescence of the hour has subsided, events have generally shown that we had some reason for deciding as we did. We ask no further credit than that which may be due to dispassionate consideration, and sobriety of judgment—but these are qualifications which will certainly be worth something during the year upon which we are now entering.

We know little of what may be before us. Perhaps, before the close of the year, our sphere for observation and for usefulness may be wider than it now is—perhaps not. We are content to take the duty which each day brings with it—and our only regret is that it is not more efficiently performed. We will not pretend to be conscious of serious negligence towards our readers—for we are not. We rejoice to give them the best of our energies and our time. Yet we have need oftentimes to ask their forbearance—for many an influence of which they know nothing operates to the occasional disturbance of our best intentions. Happily for us, our friends have ever shown a disposition to accept indulgently what we have been able to provide. They know that our shortcomings are not wilful and deliberate—and are kind enough to bear in mind that in a world like ours, moods are changeable, although principles are not. Once more, then, in faith and affection, we seek your hand, gentle reader, and offer our own. Come! a warm grasp—a hearty shake—a bright look of mutual recognition—and a glad return to our separate duties for another year!

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN FRANCE.

BEFORE the Emperor Napoleon employs the resources of his empire in the task of cleansing the Augean stable of misgovernment in the Papal dominions, if, indeed, that be his intention, it would be well for him to ascertain how far the intermeddling of blind and bigoted Churchmen in the social affairs of his own departments, calls for Imperial restriction. To do Louis Napoleon justice, we do not believe that religious persecution harmonises, in the slightest degree, with his personal tastes. He does not relish any opposition to his own will—but his will does not concern itself with the religious opinions of his subjects, save when they may chance to come into collision with his political or administrative system. Not so, however, the priesthood of France, especially those of the more distant departments. These men seem to be intent upon extirpating Protestantism as far as they can strain the law to their purpose—

and they are effectually backed in their persecuting practices by M. Rouland, the present Minister of Public Instruction. Several incidents have been made public, of late, showing that however religious freedom may be guaranteed by the organic laws of the constitution under which France is governed, that freedom, in all that relates to personal enjoyment, is pretty much what préfets and commissioners of police choose to define it.

A letter to the *Times* by one who subscribes himself "Eye-witness," calls public attention to what has been recently going on in the department of the Upper Vienne—and we have reason to believe that the incidents he so feelingly describes, are by no means singular in their character. The préfets who have successively held office at Limoges, spurred on, no doubt, by the bishop, and his academic council, have manifested more zeal than discretion, in their efforts to suppress every trace of Protestantism. They began their crusade by shutting up all the Protestant chapels in the province—but the cry of the oppressed was loud enough to reach the ear of the Emperor, who despatched his own confidential police to the spot, to ascertain the exact state of the facts—and gathering from their report a tale of persecution far too scandalous to please him, he compelled the same préfet who had closed the chapels to "eat his leek" by reopening them—since which event Divine worship has been conducted by the Protestant pastors unmolested.

But whilst the places of worship are thus kept open, it appears that by a recent decision of the *Conseil Départemental de la Haute Vienne*, all the schools are to be closed. In 1852, there were twelve of these establishments in the province—admirably conducted under the auspices of the Evangelical Society of France—so efficient that the *Times* "Eye-witness" testifies "in one commune in particular the society in 1842 did not find six persons (and those including the mayor and his clerk) who could read and write; before 1850 there was not an inhabitant in the place who had not one or both of these accomplishments." Success like this indicated the action of fervid religious zeal—and zeal striving to enlighten the minds of the ignorant, at least, out of the pale of his own communion, did not commend itself to the sympathy and approbation of the bishop. All primary schools in France are under the supervision of a graduation of Councils. The Academic Council of the department consists of the bishop of the diocese, three ecclesiastics whom he nominates, and a certain number of laymen appointed by the local or the central government. Of course, the Churchmen, if they are energetic have matters pretty exclusively in their own hands. The problem in the case before us was to hit upon a legal pretext for suppressing these obnoxious, because flourishing, Protestant schools. But when did ever ecclesiastical ingenuity fail in discovering a sufficient justification for persecuting heretics? In the 11th article of the new *Loi d'Enseignement*, these words of definition occur—"Primary instruction comprehends religious and moral instruction." Here was the lever of the bishop for the overthrow of these Protestant schools. True, the teachers in these establishments gave daily instruction in the Holy Scriptures, and moral training equal "to some of the best in our rural parishes." But this, in the judgment of the Council, did not meet the requirements of the law—so they decide "after due deliberation" that the agents of the Evangelical Society had no authority to open free schools at Limoges, and they confirm the opposition made thereto by M. le Préfet "for the sake of public morals."

The case, however, does not terminate here. This confirmation by the Departmental Council of the persecuting ingenuity of the Academic Council, will but leave matters where, through the interference of the latter body, they have been ever since 1852. Driven from their schools, the inhabitants of those villages in which the Protestants laboured, "with unshaken firmness," says the writer already referred to "and a moral courage unknown to the French character, have resisted the ecclesiastical press-gang, and refused to sacrifice their children to the 'religion of the State.'" The men who have been turned out of their school-houses, with indomitable energy and perseverance, go from house to house, and teach the children of each family the lessons they are forbidden to learn in the school-room. Religious conviction, here as elsewhere, proves to be an overmatch for clerical bigotry. How much longer the conflict will continue it is, of course, useless to conjecture—but surely it would not be too much to ask of the Emperor Napoleon to look carefully round his own empire, and make himself thoroughly acquainted with the iniquities that are being perpetrated there, in the name of law, before setting out upon a warlike enterprise to rectify abuses in the government of the Holy Father. Let the Evangelical Alliance look to it—

for, surely, the case comes well within scope of their mission! As to our own readers, they will extract the moral of the tale without the least difficulty. These, and such as these, are the fruits of placing the interests of religion under the guardianship of the State.

OUR CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

ABANDONMENT OF AN ILLEGAL CHURCH-RATE.—A Church-rate contest has been proceeding in the parish of South Ockendon, Essex, for more than two years. Twice the anti-rate party has succeeded at a poll. Last July an amendment, "That there be no rate," was negatived by a small majority. Without further formality, and in spite of protests, the rector then declared the original motion for a 2d. rate to be carried. But second thoughts are best. The churchwardens, having consulted Mr. Veley, of Braintree Church-rate notoriety, have abandoned the rate, as manifestly illegal. The churchwardens and their friends have held various meetings for private consultation, and at first there were loud vauntings of certain valiant designs to recover lost ground. But discretion is the better part of valour. At present there are no signs of a renewal of the contest. The publications and advice of the Liberation Society have very materially contributed to this result, since, in the absence of all professional assistance in the vestry, the pro-rate party are conscious of a mortifying inferiority to their opponents, in knowledge of the law. At the same time, they know that every attempt to obtain a rate will lead to a poll, and that a poll will probably produce defeat.—*From a Correspondent.*

A STIR AT SIDMOUTH.—This quiet little town has been thrown into a state of excitement by matters pertaining to the parish church. For some years, a feeling of dissatisfaction had prevailed in consequence of an illegal exaction of pew rents. This feeling, with its cause, had scarcely passed away, when an almost equal amount of discontent arose in connexion with a proposition to re-arrange the interior of the ancient edifice, with a view to increase the accommodation. To carry out this design, a subscription, amounting to upwards of 900*l.*, has been raised; plans and specifications have been prepared, and a contract entered into for a portion of the work. The unhappiness referred to has arisen from the great distinction proposed in the accommodation for the rich and the poor; which fact was elicited by the importunity of a gentleman of independent spirit. Believing, it would seem, that excitement is better than a quiescent state, the worthy vicar thought he would feel the pulse of the parish on the subject of an extra rate for lighting the church with gas for Sunday evening services; and, at the same time ask for the ordinary rate for general purposes. The meeting, an unusually large one, was held on Dec. 19. The vicar occupied the chair, and introduced the business. It having been proposed and seconded "That the church be lighted with gas, and opened for Sabbath evening services," the Rev. James Lucas, Independent, asked "how the expenses were to be met?" "By a rate, most decidedly," was the vicar's reply. Mr. Lucas, in proposing an amendment, said, "That for thirteen years he had quietly submitted to what he had considered a grievous wrong; but the question of Church-rates had assumed a new aspect, the House of Commons having by a large majority condemned the tax." The amendment was seconded by Mr. W. Bevis, and was carried by a majority. The vicar then rose to ask for a 2d. rate for general purposes, and on being asked if it were a Church-rate, explained that it was what had always been granted for the ordinary expenses of the church. Thereon another amendment was proposed and put, but not until the vicar had made another earnest appeal on behalf of "the church and the decencies of worship," which he said "could be maintained only by such means," a piece of special pleading which produced the desired effect, for the rate was granted. This, however, was only the first Church-rate conflict in Sidmouth.

SUMMONING OF CHURCH-RATE DEFAULTERS AT DORKING.—On Saturday, the 1st inst., sixteen Non-conformists, among whom were the Rev. J. S. Bright, Independent minister, the Rev. J. A. Whitehouse, three other Congregationalists, two Wesleyans, and nine members of the Society of Friends, were summoned before the Dorking Bench for the non-payment of a twopenny Church-rate made in July last. Mr. Bennett, of Ludgate-hill, appeared in behalf of most of the parties summoned. Mr. Letter, one of the churchwardens, having deposed to the making and confirmation of the rate, and a demand on the defaulters, Mr. Bennett proceeded to question that functionary as to certain amendments moved at the vestry. The churchwarden's memory, however, appeared at fault, and nothing could be elicited on the point excepting that he could not say they were not moved. The vestry minute book was then produced, but that, like the warden's recollection, was faulty, neither of the propositions moved by the opponents of the rate being inserted; one only being appended in company with two protests attached also by a wafer. The omitted motion was a most important one, proposing the expenditure of the balance in hand and the adjournment of the vestry for two months before the making of a new rate. Mr. Bennett contended, therefore, that the minutes were imperfect and not to be relied on. He argued further against the validity of the rate on the ground of its being excessive, and on account of illegal items in the estimate, and the chairman's refusal to put the amendments referred to to the vestry. The Bench decided that a *prima facie* case had been made out for contesting the

validity of the rate, and dismissed all the summonses. This decision frees the members of the Society of Friends from further liability, and it is very questionable if the other parties will hear more of the matter, as the rate is so palpably bad that the churchwardens would not better their position by an appeal to the Ecclesiastical Court.

SCHOOL TRUSTS.

(From the *Liberalist*.)

We take the opportunity to reprint Mr. Dillwyn's bill of last session, as it is proposed to be re-introduced by him upon the assembling of Parliament. The subject had, as our readers are aware, for some time previously occupied the attention of our Executive, when the decision of the lords justices in the Ilminster case, that a Dissenter could not, in the eye of the law, be an "honest" man, and could not, therefore, be a fit person to be appointed trustee of a grammar school—a decision perfectly legal, we have no doubt—at once decided us to take the necessary steps for altering the law.

It is no business, of course, of ours, to take from the Episcopalian, or any other denomination, any endowment to which the deed or gift of any founder may have entitled them. All that we have to deal with is the usurpation, under colour of legal construction or inference, of gifts to which the founders' declarations do not entitle them. If all the children are required to learn the Church Catechism or the Westminster Confession, or the masters or trustees to declare their assent and consent to the Thirty-nine Articles, we have no more to say; but if the school is to be legally recognised as a Church of England school only because something is said in the trust about the children being instructed in "godly" learning, or because the master is required to be an "honest" man, it is clearly our business to get this state of the law put an end to as soon as may be.

It would not suffice for this purpose to enact that anybody may be a trustee of a school, under such provisions, whatever his religious profession. The trustee would still be trustee of a Church school, bound to appoint Church masters, and educate the children in the doctrines of the Church of England. Such a bill, we dare say, would be very easy for us to pass, and would be worth nothing when we had carried it. The school must not in law be a Church school, and the teaching must not be required to be Church teaching, in order that the nominally open trusteeship be of any avail.

Our bill will probably stand as follows:—

A BILL TO AMEND THE LAW RESPECTING ENDOWMENTS.

Whereas in many cases persons are deprived of the full benefits of endowed schools, contrary to the intention of the founders thereof, by reason of some supposed intention, not expressed by such founders, that some particular religious teaching should form part of the instruction provided thereat; and it is expedient that the benefits of such schools should be shared equally by all classes and denominations of her Majesty's subjects, without any distinction whatever. Be it therefore enacted, &c.

I. In all cases in which the founder of any educational charity has not expressly provided that the teaching of some particular religious doctrine shall form part of the instruction to be provided by such charity, persons of all religious denominations, who shall be otherwise fit objects, shall be entitled to participate alike in the benefits thereof.

II. All persons otherwise competent shall be eligible to the office of master, or to be feoffees or trustees of the estates of such charity, and to the teaching, government, and regulation thereof, without being required to hold or profess any particular religious doctrine, or to belong to any particular religious denomination.

III. This act may be cited as "The Endowed Schools Act, 1859."

A third clause was inserted last year, which, on more advised consideration, it is thought will be better dealt with by a separate bill. It is required by many trusts that the masters shall be graduates of some one or other specifically mentioned of the universities of the United Kingdom. The whole tendency of recent legislation is to equalise the civil privileges attaching to degrees, by whatever university they may have been granted. Students at the University of London are exempted from militia service. Bachelors of law of London or Dublin University have the same abbreviation of study (preliminary to their enrolment as solicitors) as belongs to those of Oxford or Cambridge. All the English, Scotch, and Irish medical degrees now confer the same right to practice, and confer it indifferently in all parts of the three kingdoms. The same course no doubt will be taken in this matter also, by an Act of Legislature to which the universities in question will be the only necessary parties. With this exception, we are disposed, on the grounds we have stated, to adhere to our bill of last session, and we are glad to have the concurrence of Mr. Dillwyn and Mr. Massey, and, we believe we may add also, of Lord Stanley of Alderley, as to the judiciousness of this course. We may have to fight a longer battle; but when we win it will not be a show victory. We trust, therefore, that it will not be thought necessary to persist in the bill introduced last session into the Lords by Lord Stanley of Alderley, which did nothing more than enable Dissenters to be trustees of what would still be Church schools. We cannot think this an object either proper in itself, or worth accomplishing, if it were even just.

OMNIBUS TRAFFIC ON SUNDAYS.

On the 20th ult., a deputation from the London General Omnibus Company waited on the bishop of London, at London-house, St. James's-square, and submitted to his lordship a plan that company (in consequence of communications received from Lord Ebury, and other noblemen, clergymen, and gentle-

men, and the bishop's reference to the subject in his recent charge to the clergy at St. Paul's proposed to adopt from the commencement of the new year, when the directors enter upon the management of the company under its new form of an English registered company of limited liability.

The Rev. E. T. BOYLE said he wished to state to his lordship that he felt grateful, both as a parochial clergyman and as an individual, to the London General Omnibus Company, for this important step in the right direction; that as this just concession to the conscientious feelings of the men in their employ was coincident with the change of the proprietary, *videlicet*, from a French to an English Registered Company, he attributed to the real respect for the Lord's Day felt by Englishmen, as well as to their regard for the rights of conscience; and that although the company did not lay claim to the highest motives in the statement read to his lordship, he (Mr. Boyle) could not, for one, help attributing the change, which would date from the 1st of January, to proper respect for a Divine ordinance.

The BISHOP asked several questions, which the members of the deputation answered. His lordship then said he would send a written communication expressive of his views on the subject; and on the 28th ult. the directors of the company received a letter, from which we extract the following:—

My own view has always been that this acknowledged difficulty ought to be met by the great companies employed in the public service in the very same way in which we each of us endeavour to meet a similar difficulty in our own families.

A certain amount of Sunday work cannot be avoided in a family; yet in every Christian family we endeavour to prevent this labour from falling heavily upon our domestic servants by making arrangements whereby they may relieve each other, and may be enabled in turn to enjoy their proper rest, and have time for frequenting the house of God.

This is the very arrangement which you have proposed to make; and I therefore highly approve of the step you are taking.

You propose that one-third of your men shall have an entire cessation from labour each Sunday. I trust the time may soon come when you may see your way to extend this privilege to a larger proportion; but it is a great advantage that one-third of your people should henceforward necessarily rest.

To this boon you propose to add, as I understand, that every man in your employment, who is an habitual attendant at any place of worship, shall have entire rest every Sunday. This is, indeed, a great step.

I have heard some remarks made on the propriety of the men receiving the same wages, whether they work for six days or for seven. I understand from you that the wages of your coachmen are 6s. a-day, and that, therefore, the man who works six days must be contented with 36s. a-week, while the man who works seven days may secure 42s. I am not in a condition to say whether or no any other arrangement could be made for paying by fixed weekly instead of daily wages, but I think it right to remark that the sort of premium which your plan of giving daily wages seems to some to offer for Sunday labour, is not a temptation peculiar to persons in the position of your servants. There is scarcely any man in any trade or profession in the land who might not make more money for a few years by giving up his Sundays to toil, if he chose to run the risk of injuring his bodily and his soul's health by working seven days of the week instead of six; but men are wise for this world, to say nothing of the next, if they forego this immediate gain, seeing that they cannot ensure it without a great risk of future evil. And if an omnibus driver, for the sake of securing his Sunday rest, is contented to live on 36s. a-week instead of 42s., I believe he will find his self-denial amply compensated by the improvement of his health and the increased comfort he enjoys with his family, quite independently of the quiet satisfaction that springs from his knowing that he is availing himself of the means whereby, in accordance with God's law, he may provide for the good of his soul.

One other point you have kindly agreed to, in accordance with a wish expressed by me; and I cordially thank you for it, viz., that whenever, as has been the case for some years in the great omnibus yard in Islington, the clergyman of the parish is able to make arrangements for a short service on Sundays in your yards, for men who are at work on Sunday, you will lend him your countenance and aid.

Considering, gentlemen, that, as you inform me, you employ 603 omnibuses and 1809 working men connected with them, I must look upon this movement of yours as one of very great importance, and likely to exercise a most beneficial influence both on the temporal and spiritual welfare of the working classes in the metropolis. You are not alone in this movement; many cab proprietors and cabmen, as well as other proprietors of omnibuses besides yourselves, are alive to the importance of Sunday rest. Indeed, all thinking persons are opposed to Sunday labour.

I trust that many combined efforts will soon be made to free the labouring classes altogether from the degrading drudgery of compulsory toil on the Lord's day, and to secure them that privilege which all Christians so highly value, of joining in social worship according to the Lord's appointment.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE REV. BRYAN KING.

The rector of St. George's-in-the-East writes to a contemporary with reference to the letter of the Bishop of London, recently published:—"I am not surprised to find from your editorial remarks that to your mind the tone of that letter should have seemed to be courteous and (with one important exception) just; this, I presume, has been the general impression. But will your readers conceive it to be possible that, on the very day before that letter of December 3rd was written, I should have been assailed by the bishop at London-house with such language as to have compelled me to rise from my seat for the purpose of leaving the room, with the words, 'My Lord, as I am not in the habit of being

addressed with such language as this, I must take the liberty of bidding you good morning?' Now, that there could have been nothing in my words or behaviour to provoke or justify such treatment, will, I presume, be apparent, from the admission in the bishop's letter of the next day, as to my 'kind and gentlemanlike bearing under trying circumstances.' Your readers, then, will not be surprised to learn that after such treatment as I had received, I should really have been unable to understand the complimentary expressions of the bishop's letter, and that I should have assumed (what has since appeared to have been the fact) that the letter in question was intended not so much for me as for 'the British public'; and under these circumstances your readers will not be surprised to learn that I sent the following reply:—

"Rectory, St. George's East, Dec. 4.
"My Lord,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's letter of the 3rd inst., and to express my regret that the treatment which I experienced at your lordship's hands on Thursday last was not calculated to induce me to pay that deference to the admonitions of my bishop in things indifferent which I should wish to exhibit. I do not recollect that I have ever been assailed with such language as was then addressed to me by your lordship. I regret further to be obliged to state my conviction that your interference with the exercise of my jurisdiction as rector in the services of my church over one in the position of an assistant curate is absolutely unprecedented save in the practice of your lordship. I must be allowed further to remark upon the very strange estimate of the confidential relationship existing between a bishop and one of his priests which is involved in the forwarding the copy of a letter of pastoral advice to churchwardens, to be followed, I presume, by its publication in newspapers; and it may be some satisfaction to your lordship if I here state that I do not imitate the conduct of your lordship in that respect in the case of this letter.—I am, my lord, your very humble and dutiful servant,

"P.S.—Of course I shall feel at liberty to publish this letter in case your letter to me be published."

THE FERNANDO PO REFUGEES.—THE NEW BAPTIST SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Saker describes his arrival at the new settlement on the coast, which he has named Victoria. The inner bay he has named Morton Bay. Morton Bay terminates with a jutting rocky pier, from which there ascends more elevated land, selected as the site of the town for the refugees. Behind this site, a clear stream flows past into the sea. The following description of the laying out of the township by the few first settlers under Mr. Saker's direction, is deeply interesting. May it long flourish to be a centre and source of light to the neighbouring districts:—

I opened a roadway direct from the beach at Morton Bay to this river: this forms a first street. It is 5,480 feet long. In the centre of this track thus opened, I cleared a space for a chapel; at the pier end opened a wide cross street from the pier to the bay, and another from the chapel space to the sea. Along this first street I laid out the building lots, two in depth, each one hundred feet by fifty. The back of this first row to form the high street, which was then begun.

In addition to this work we enlarged our rude huts on the beach, and they now form an enclosed parallelogram, with a court eighteen feet by thirty. The surrounding buildings are strong, of nine feet width, and divided into apartments for families as they may arrive from Clarence. A part is now my store, a part is prepared for our chapel, till we need a larger: this will seat about forty.

On Friday evening, the 13th, we began our public worship, with very fervent prayers that the worship might be continued, and be pure through coming generations, and that the gospel there might be the light of life to thousands.

Then again on the Sabbath we had our three services, as at Clarence in former days. A prayer-meeting on Monday evening, and class on Wednesday, and preaching on Friday; thus the outward worship of the tabernacle is begun, and, I hope, never to cease till the angel announces the "end of time."

About a mile from the landing the ground rises into a mount, with a vertical rocky face towards the bay; this is about 800 feet high. I have named it Helena, in honour of my wife. There I may soon erect a little cottage for her, to which we may resort in weakness and suffering. It offers also a fine position for a consul or governor's house, giving a clear prospect of the entire bays, of the township, and surrounding country.

The Baptist Society are losing no time in endeavouring to get indemnity from the Spanish Government, for the loss of mission property at Clarence, in Fernando Po.—*News of the Churches.*

DR. PUSEY MARRIED.—A respectable correspondent of this city sends us the following:—"The Rev. Dr. Pusey, accompanied by his wife (late Miss Sellow), and some Sisters of Mercy, have settled for the winter at that delightful residence, Alverton Cottage, near Penzance, now the property of Absalom Bennett, Esq."—*Western (Exeter) Times.*

THE NON-INTRUSION MOVEMENT.—A meeting of lay members of the Established Church of Scotland was held on Wednesday at Kilmarnock, when a memorial to the Presbytery was unanimously adopted, in favour of asking for such an alteration of the law of patronage as will prevent any minister from being inducted without the concurrence of a majority of communicants.

A FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN AUSTRALIA.—The foundation stone of the first Free Church of England in the Australian colonies was laid at Geelong on the 29th September last. One of the documents which were deposited in the cavity of the stone states that the "Free Church of England" and "the movement which has resulted 'in their withdrawing, until better times, from Episcopal authority here,' and in the erection of this structure

for the public worship and service of God in precise conformity with the doctrines of the United Church of England and Ireland, and in exact accordance with its formularies," is founded upon this principle,—"The prevention of all arbitrary and injurious interference on the part of a bishop, and the unalienable right of every congregation to have a voice in the selection of its ministers,—the Episcopal veto being limited to cases where moral or doctrinal objections exist." The church is to cost 1,500*l.*, and the congregation is increasing from day to day.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN PLACES OF WORSHIP.—Dissenters, it appears, are using their places of worship as places of political agitation. The *Nonconformist* reports an "effective lecture" on church-rates delivered at Bugbrook, near Weedon, by one of the Liberation Society's agents, in the Baptist Chapel.—*Record.* [This is no new thing. Meetings of the Liberation Society have been respectively held in places of worship in country districts, where a public room could not be had. Our contemporary can scarcely be aware that in Scotland, and amongst the strictest Presbyterians, churches are far more frequently used for political and ecclesiastical meetings than in England.]

ALLEGED SIMONY.—We understand that a commission appointed by the bishop of the diocese, the members of which were the Chancellor, the Archdeacon of Carlisle, the Rev. Canon Gippe, the Rev. R. H. Howard, vicar of Dalston, and Mr. G. H. H. Oliphant, barrister-at-law, to inquire into the circumstances relating to the last presentation to the rectory of Great Orton, near this city, held their sittings on Wednesday and Thursday, at the residence of the registrar (Mr. G. G. Mounsey), in Castle-street, and reported to his lordship that there were sufficient *prima facie* grounds for instituting further proceedings. We may mention that these proceedings arise of an alleged case of simony at the late presentation of the Rev. F. P. Wilkinson to the rectory of Orton.—*Carlisle Journal.*

ASSAULT UPON THE IRISH CHURCH.—One of Dr. M'Hale's organs (the *Castlebar Telegraph*) makes the following portentous announcement. The idea of demolishing the Irish branch of the Established Church has, it would seem, been suggested to the "great Archbishop of the West" by a series of articles upon the necessity of Church reform which have been published in a Dublin paper professing to be the mouthpiece of the Irish Government:—"We have reason to believe that the year about to dawn upon us will be distinguished by a most vigorous agitation against the overgrown Establishment. The eyes of Ireland are fixed on the great Archbishop of the West as the uncompromising leader of the onslaught. The war that now rages in the camp can, and must be, turned to advantage. The scramble for the plunder must be brought to a close by forcing the monster to disgorge. Let the friends of religion be separated from the friends of mammon. The time has arrived for the conflict, and we trust every good and true man in the old land is even now determined to fight the patriotic fight to the last."

POSITION OF THE JEWS IN THE PAPAL STATES.—The following letter, for the authenticity of which we (the *Jewish Chronicle*) can vouch, has been placed at our disposal by a much respected co-religionist:—"My dear friend,—I fear that I cannot do anything here in behalf of the Mortara case, because, as I learn, the Pope is very indignant at the publications made by the public press on this subject, and thinks the Jews are the authors. Though no steps appear to be taken (openly) by the Papal Government against the Jews, nevertheless, there is indirectly, plainly discernible, the commencement of a very severe system of persecution. The recent search of Jewish houses for Christian servants was executed suddenly, and the fines were imposed without any justification or witness, or any opportunity for defence. I know the Pope has given positive orders that the restrictions on this point shall be carried out with the greatest rigour. A young man, an Israelite, who has been lately examined as a physician, and who passed his examination, and was found fully competent to receive a licence to practise his profession, has been refused the licence simply on account of his religion, nor could he even procure permission to act in the capacity of an assistant in an apothecary's shop. In several towns in the provinces, your brethren cannot stop at all, whether for business or otherwise, without being subject to fine or imprisonment. Indeed, my good friend, persecutions against the Israelites in the dominions of the Pope are again rearing their heads, I regret to say, to the infamy of the Latin church, and to the disgrace and shame of the age in which we live. When will the so-called Christian nations act, for themselves, and with, or against others, in accordance with their high pretensions? Rome, Dec. 17, 1858."

Religious Intelligence.

THE SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES.

ST. PAUL'S.
On Sunday evening the sixth Sunday evening service took place under the spacious dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, with the same musical and other accessories which have made the services so popular. Notwithstanding the fog which prevailed there was as large an attendance as on any previous Sunday evening, and about the same proportion of those who assembled outside the walls were obliged to depart, after having vainly attempted to obtain admission. There was a considerably larger proportion of working people present than on any previous occasion; indeed it appears that from the first the numbers of those who have attended the cathedral have

gradually increased, they being best able to get through the vast and dense mass of human beings outside. Full choral service was, as usual, performed, the choir of 500 voices being led by Mr. G. W. Martin, while Mr. Goss presided with his usual ability at the organ. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Hampden Gurney, M.A., Hon. Canon of St. Paul's and rector of St. Mary's, Marylebone, from the 3rd Epistle of John, the second verse:—"Beloved, I wish above all things that thou mayest prosper and be in health, even as thy soul prospereth."

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

After a suspension of upwards of five months, the Westminster Abbey Sunday Evening Services were on Sunday night resumed. Announcements to that effect having been made by the morning papers, some thousands of persons had assembled by six o'clock in front of the gates of the great western door to the Broad Sanctuary; indeed, the numbers appeared to be larger than on the occasion of the opening services last year, although the abbey has now to contend against two powerful rival attractions at St. Paul's and Exeter Hall. About one-sixth of the people present last night appeared to belong to the working classes. The others appeared to be regular churchgoers, if an opinion may be formed from the aptitude with which they joined in the various portions of the Liturgy. The service took place, as before, in the nave, which was well fitted up with seats and matting, many improvements having been made upon the arrangements of last year. The choir has been much strengthened, and was very effective, and the whole of the musical arrangements were extremely well provided for. The prayers were intoned by the Rev. J. C. Haden, M.A., the Precentor, and the lessons read by the Rev. Lord John Thynne. The Very Rev. the Dean then ascended the pulpit, and selected as his text the 21st verse of the 1st chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, "Thou shalt call his name Jesus, for he shall save his people from their sins." At the close of the sermon the Hallelujah chorus was sung by the choir; and the congregation, which did not appear to differ materially from an ordinary Sunday evening one, was then dismissed with the benediction.

EXETER HALL.

On Sunday evening a new series of church services by clergymen of the Church of England was opened in Exeter Hall, the Rev. A. G. Edouart, M.A., incumbent of St. Michael's, Burleigh-street, the district parish in which the hall is situate, not having renewed the opposition which suspended the services on a former occasion. The hall was densely crowded, notwithstanding the special services at St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey. The service commenced with the hymn beginning "Come, let us join our cheerful songs," which was followed by the reading of part of the 6th chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew. To this succeeded the Litany, and the congregation then sang the hymn commencing "All hail the power of Jesus' name." After offering a short extempore prayer the preacher gave out his text, which was taken from the 10th verse of the 1st chapter of the Epistle to the Galatians, the words being "The servant of Christ." The sermon occupied about fifty minutes, and was listened to by the congregation, which undoubtedly included a great number of working men, with the most reverent and profound attention. After its termination was sung the hymn commencing "From all that dwell below the skies," and the benediction terminated the service, the entire duration of which was an hour and a half.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

(From the *Daily News*.)

The Dissenting body, in praiseworthy rivalry of the Church of England, have inaugurated the new year by special Sunday evening services for the benefit of the working classes, and commenced their labours in this direction at St. James's Hall last Sunday night.

The admirable acoustic properties of the building which has thus been engaged for the purpose render it admirably adapted for religious services, as well as for the uses for which it was more particularly intended. At the most extreme corner of the furthest gallery every syllable uttered on the platform can be distinctly heard; while there is no corner of the spacious apartment from which the person of the speaker or preacher cannot be as distinctly seen. Whether the fashionable locality of St. James's is possibly that in which a large congregation of those classes to whom these services are understood to be specially addressed is likely to be got together, is another question. The appearance of the hall on Sunday night would lead to the conclusion that it is not—for although there could not be fewer than 3,000 persons present, every seat being filled and every spot that afforded standing room being occupied, the eye wandered over the multitude of worshippers in vain for the greasy fustian jacket and the plain (perhaps dirty and ragged) cotton gown which mark that portion of the lower classes who are supposed to be the specially invited at these religious meetings, and who absent themselves from the ordinary places of public worship under the influence of that natural sensibility which leads them to shrink from the contemptuous disdain with which Dives in purple and fine linen is ever apt to regard the too close proximity of Lazarus in rags. The congregation which on Sunday evening assembled within the walls of St. James's Music Hall, if not exactly coming within the category of "fashionable," was certainly for the main part composed of the well-to-do middle class, who are the habitual frequenters of churches and chapels, and who have no occasion to avail themselves of the "seats free and no collection" which the promoters

of these services had put forward as an inducement to the poor to attend them. There were some few persons who might belong to the working classes; but they were of those who can afford to dress in good superfine broad cloth as their Sunday attire; the only exception, if exception it can be called, was a guardsman, who with his scarlet coat and Crimean medal formed a conspicuous object in the centre of the principal gallery.

The preacher was Mr. Punshon, a popular and talented minister of the Wesleyan connexion, and probably it was that popularity that influenced the character of the audience by drawing together many of his habitual or occasional hearers, who were anxious by their presence to evince their respect and afford encouragement to the rev. gentleman in the task he had undertaken. He took for his text the 4th chapter of the Second Epistle to the Corinthians, 1st and 2nd verses:—"Therefore seeing we have this ministry, as we have received mercy, we faint not: but have renounced the hidden things of dishonesty, not walking in craftiness, nor handling the Word of God deceitfully; but by manifestation of the truth commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God." And basing his argument upon this, he proceeded to describe the business of the ministry, the instrumentality it employed, and the thoughts that hallowed it. He observed that the business of the ministry extended to the whole world. It was divinely appointed to communicate God's Word to man. Its divine origin he proved by reference to the New Testament, and its divine authority was, he said, perpetual until the advent of the millennium glory. It was necessary that there should be always a living witness upon earth of man's weakness and man's wickedness, and of God's strength and God's goodness; and this witness the ministry was. The instrumentality by which it worked was the truth—the Gospel. The difference between the Gospel and all previous systems of religion was that these addressed themselves only to one side of the man—his earthly part. They taught refinement and civilisation, but it was the refinement of human debasement and the civilisation of sin. It was all outward—the inner man, the immortal soul, was altogether forgotten. It was the Gospel that addressed the soul of man and proclaimed God's love to man and the salvation of the soul of man. That truth—the truth as it was in Jesus, which was the instrumentality with which the ministry worked, proved itself by its adaptability to all consciences, to all circumstances, and to every variety of the human mind. Then that which hallowed the ministry was the conviction in the mind of the minister that he laboured always in the sight of God. The heroism which the pulpit needed at the present time, perhaps more than at any former period, was the knowledge on the part of the minister that he was the servant of God—that God was ever with him, supporting him, and that he must care nothing for prejudice, but must denounce fearlessly the pride of birth, the pride of office, the pride of intellect, and the pride of money, and strip from the mind of man that sophistry with which the voice of conscience was deadened. The preacher concluded with an eloquent peroration.

The following gentlemen will conduct the succeeding services:—The Rev. Newman Hall, of Surrey Chapel; the Rev. John Graham, of Craven Chapel; the Rev. William Brock, of Bloomsbury Chapel; the Rev. Henry Allon, of Islington; the Rev. William Chalmers, of St. Marylebone; the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, of Kennington; the Rev. John Houghton, of Kennington; the Rev. Dr. Archer, of Oxendon-street; the Rev. Francis Tucker, and the Rev. F. A. West, late President of the Wesleyan Conference.

THE REV. THOS. DALE of St. Pancras has issued an address to his parishioners, in which he speaks of his contemplated "retirement" from a sphere of duty to which he says, "I daily feel myself becoming more and more unequal."

CATHEDRAL SERVICES.—It has been announced that the Dean and Chapter of the Exeter Cathedral have resolved to hold Divine service on Sunday afternoons in the nave, instead of in the choir of the cathedral. One of the members of the chapter will, it is said, defray the whole of the cost of the alteration (upwards of 600*l.*), and when it is effected accommodation will be afforded for 1,200 or 1,300 persons.

HAMPDEN CHAPEL, SOUTH HACKNEY.—On Monday, December 20th, 1858, a most interesting meeting was held in this place, when the pastor, the Rev. Robert R. Finch, presided. In the afternoon the children of the Sabbath school took tea together, kindly furnished by the liberality of the teachers and friends. In the evening at seven, Mr. John Templeton, of the Young Men's Society in aid of the Baptist Mission, gave his admirable lecture on "Social Life and Missionary Work in India," illustrated by dissolving views, and such was the deep interest sustained throughout nearly two hours, that the children gave the closest attention; it is believed that the missionary spirit will be much increased, both among the friends and the children, by Mr. Templeton's kind effort. Mr. Templeton has also recently lectured to large audiences at Greenwich, Lee, Shouldham Street, Paddington, &c.

SUNDAY EVENING READINGS IN THE TOWN HALL, GLASGOW.—On Sabbath evening, the second of a series of readings from Dr. Guthrie's popular works was given by Mr. William Logan, formerly of the Bradford Town Mission, in the Town Hall, Tron-gate, near King William's monument. The Rev. A. Wallace commenced the meeting by devotional exercises, and then offered a few appropriate observations to the working men present, urging

them to guard against the temptations to drinking, so prevalent at the approaching New Year. Mr. Logan read a brief section from "Christ and the Inheritance of the Saints;" and as an antidote to the New Year's drunkenness, he concluded by reading a thrilling passage from Dr. Guthrie's "Sins and Sorrows of Great Cities," which was listened to with great interest. The readings will be continued on Sabbath evenings, and, to afford every encouragement to the toiling artisans in this densely populated centre of the city, their admission is free, and there is no collection.—*Glasgow Daily Mail*.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.—Several clergymen of the church of England, being incumbents of churches in the metropolis, held midnight services on Friday night, for the purpose of enabling their congregations to observe with solemnity the departure of the old and the coming in of the new year. At St. Michael's Church, Burleigh-street, Strand, the incumbent of which is the Rev. A. G. Edouart, there was a service commencing at half-past ten o'clock, and the Holy Communion was administered towards the approach of midnight. At St. Mary's, Soho, and West-street Chapel, St. Giles's, there were services at eleven o'clock. At St. Mark's Church, St. Marylebone, there was a midnight service, and a sermon by the Rev. J. M. Bellew, the minister. Similar services were held at St. Paul's, Bermondsey, by the Rev. W. Duncan Long, the minister; and in many other churches in connexion with the establishment. The night was observed with great solemnity in all the Wesleyan chapels of the metropolis. Amongst the other religious denominations no recognised system of "watching" prevails; but in many other places of worship special services were held. Among the midnight religious services was one of great interest held in the Favourite Omnibus depot at Islington, at which a large number of the employees of the London General Omnibus Company were present. The Young Men's Societies held as usual early Meetings on New Year's-day morning.

FRUITS OF MISSIONARY LABOUR IN SOUTHERN INDIA AND IN CEYLON.—We extract the following encouraging statistics from the statement and appeal from the General Conference of Missionaries convened at Ootacamund, representing nearly all the Protestant Evangelical Societies labouring in Southern India and North Ceylon to the parent societies and churches in Europe and America:—

We have, as the fruits of missionary labour in Southern India, and the entire island of Ceylon,

1. More than one hundred thousand persons who have abandoned idolatry, and are gathered into congregations receiving Christian instruction.

2. More than sixty-five thousand who have been baptised into the name of Christ, and have thus publicly made a profession of their Christian discipleship.

3. More than fifteen thousand who have been received as communicants, in the belief that they are the sincere and faithful disciples of Christ.

4. More than five hundred natives, exclusive of schoolmasters, who are employed as Christian teachers of their countrymen, and who are generally devoted and successful in their works.

5. More than forty-one thousand boys in the mission-schools, learning to read and understand the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make them wise unto salvation.

6. More than eleven thousand girls rescued from that gross ignorance and deep degradation to which so many millions of their sex in India seem to be hopelessly condemned.

Looking at these leading results, may we not exclaim, "What hath God wrought?" Surely, "This is the finger of God!" Here are the palpable evidences of the Divine power of the Gospel—evidences which are yet destined to constrain many a heathen to abandon his idols, and turn to the now despised and hated name of Jesus. A great work yet remains to be done even in Southern India, the scene of the first and most successful missions; while in Central and Northern India it is still greater.

NEW-YEAR'S SERVICES FOR THE WORKING-CLASSES.—On Monday evening the London Diocesan Home Mission, of which the Bishop of London spoke so highly in his recent charge to the clergy assembled in St. Paul's Cathedral, commenced a series of New-Year's services for the working-classes at several churches in the most densely populated portions of the metropolis. At the parish church of the well-known district of St. Giles, heretofore a bye-word for poverty, filth, and crime, the scene presented was a striking one. The people were invited to come in their working clothes, and the church was crowded, the vast majority being of the class of persons for whom the services were specially designed, with a sprinkling here and there of the small tradesmen of the neighbourhood. Amongst these people, hitherto outcasts from the church and society, the bishop will appear next Friday night. The Litany service on Monday evening was read by the Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, rector of the parish, after which a sermon was preached by the Rev. Capel Molyneux, M.A., chaplain to the Lock Hospital, who selected for his text the 1st chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians, 12th verse—"Giving thanks unto the Father which hath made us meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light." The rev. gentleman proceeded to explain and apply the text, which he did with much earnestness, while his easy colloquial style appeared to make a great impression upon his auditory. At St. Dunstan's, Stepney, where a similar service was conducted, the sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Jackson, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Rector of Stoke Newington. The Council of the London Diocesan Home Mission are making most energetic efforts to reach the London poor through this new movement in connexion with parochial work. The Rev. Samuel Thornton, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford,

has been appointed by the society for missionary work amongst the poor at the north end of London; the Rev. John Popham, who has had a long experience amongst the poor as curate of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, and the Rev. William Hill, have been appointed for similar work in the eastern part of London, and are achieving highly important results. Viscount Gage, Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., Mr. Slaney, M.P., Mr. Sheffield Neave, the Governor of the Bank of England, Mr. Abel Smith, Dr. Darling, and other gentlemen, have subscribed liberally to the support of the mission; while two persons, who are "anonymous," have contributed the handsome sums of 300*l.* and 100*l.* respectively.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday night the rooms of this Association, in Aldergate-street, were thrown open for a *conversazione* in lieu of the usual weekly lecture at Exeter Hall. The premises were gaily decorated with holly, evergreens, and mistletoe, and were thronged with company. Every room in the building was made to contribute something to the instruction and amusement of the visitors. In the entrance hall was machinery in motion, printing press, sewing machine, new turning lathe, &c. In the reading room, an exhibition of microscopes, by members of the Microscopic Society; stereoscopes by Messrs. Negretti and Zambra; aquaria by Mr. W. A. Lloyd; Gorham's kaleidoscopic colour-top, by Mr. W. H. Williams; gyroscope, with explanatory observations, by Mr. F. Newton; collections of gems and watchwork, by Mr. Greenhow; rosewater fountains and flowers, by Mr. E. Rimmell. In the reference library, there were philosophic apparatus and working models, by Mr. Charles Jones, who, during the evening, explained the models, and conducted experiments in electricity, galvanism, pneumatics, chemistry, &c. In the periodical room there were specimens of carved ivory, amber, wood, and crystal; Sevres, Dresden, Majolica, Palissy, oriental, and other china; and curiosities of different sorts, by Mr. Toms; trophies from the Russian war, and the Indian campaign, by Dr. Pettigrew; wax flowers, by Mrs. Hazell; stand, with stereographs of the Holy Land, by Messrs. Knight and Co. Dr. Pettigrew, at eight o'clock, delivered a lecture on "Anæsthetics, or insensibility to pain." A selection of vocal music was then performed, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Cumming, of the Temple and Westminster Abbey, assisted by vocalists from St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and her Majesty's Chapel Royal.

REV. G. W. CONDER.—This eloquent minister has just resigned his pastorate at Belgrave Chapel, Leeds, after holding it for a period of nine years and a half. On Sunday evening last he preached a powerful sermon, in which the step he intended to take was alluded to, and on the following evening he read to the assembled church and congregation a formal letter of resignation. The course to be taken in consequence of this communication will be discussed at the next church meeting. Mr. Conder succeeded, as will be remembered, the late Rev. Dr. R. W. Hamilton. During his residence in Leeds, Mr. Conder's name has been much before the public, not only here, but throughout Yorkshire. His services as a preacher have been freely given and highly esteemed. The Mechanic's Institutes of Yorkshire owe him a debt of gratitude for the pungent, truthful lectures delivered before so many of them, and the great Institute of our own town, of which he was, in 1856, unanimously elected president, has long counted him among its most earnest friends and supporters. Nor are these the only ways in which Mr. Conder's generous sympathy with his fellow-men and desire for their welfare have been shown. His advocacy has been ready for every benevolent object. He was among the ministers of religion in this town who first held Sunday services on Woodhouse-moor; and when subsequently a regular plan of Sunday afternoon services in the Stock Exchange Hall was devised, for the special benefit of the working classes, he was one of the self-denying band who undertook to conduct them. His addresses on occasions when he has had to preach there were forcible and popular, and were listened to with great attention. The lecture "On Common Mistakes about Religion," delivered by him to the working classes in the Town-hall a few weeks ago, attracted a very large audience, and will not soon be forgotten by those who heard it. The announcement, therefore, that Mr. Conder is about to leave Leeds will cause sincere regret, not only in his own congregation, but among his fellow-townsmen generally. It is understood that he intends emigrating to one of the Australian colonies, where able, zealous ministers of the Gospel are much needed. We hope that in a climate less damp and severe than that of England, the affection of the throat from which he has suffered so much of late years may be subdued; and we trust that his varied talents, sincere piety, and earnest philanthropy will long contribute alike to his own happiness and the benefit of the community among whom he may settle.—*Leeds Mercury.* In a subsequent edition our contemporary says:—"On Thursday evening, an unusually numerous meeting of the church, at which many seat-holders also were present, assembled nominally to receive the formal resignation of Mr. Conder. It was, however, at once evident (as we are informed) that nothing was further from the intention of the people than to rest satisfied with the circumstances in which they were placed. Instead of proceeding to steps contemplating a fresh pastorate, they unanimously resolved to decline accepting Mr. Conder's resignation, and to urge upon him their earnest prayer for its withdrawal. The meeting was addressed by several persons, all in terms of ardent attachment to Mr. Conder, and deprecation of his leaving. There was

a universal feeling that, if induced to stay, he must take such relaxation as would afford him every probability of regaining thorough health. The entire proceedings appear to have been marked by harmony, and even by enthusiasm. It is unnecessary to add to this statement the expression of our own hope that the rev. gentleman may feel at liberty to acquiesce in the unanimous wish of his people."

Correspondence.

THE CLUB QUESTION—A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am one of those who have always disapproved of the constitution of the Milton Club, but have kept silence, from a desire to prevent needless irritation, as well as injury to the Club. I shall not be tempted to prolong discussion on the subject in your columns even now; but, as the time is probably not distant when the Club members will have notice to quit, it seems to be desirable to collect suggestions for the future.

Experience has, I think, shown two things. There is a desire on the part of many Nonconformists for something in the nature of the institution on Ludgate Hill. But these do not appear to be numerous enough, or wealthy enough, or spirited enough, to support a Club, in the strict sense of that term. If, however, there were started something in the nature of Subscription Rooms, which would serve as a place of meeting and of news-reading, and which would supply respectable, though limited, accommodation at a moderate cost, I have the impression that a felt want would be supplied, and the risk of another serious failure be averted.

Of course any new attempt in this direction must be made in a thoroughly liberal spirit, and new blood must be infused into the management. If it be made at the right time, and in the right way, and, especially, if some pecuniary advantage be given to the present Milton Club members, who will lose their entrance fees, a good constituency to start with would probably be secured; while some of the property at Ludgate Hill might be made available.

Jan. 4th.

A DEBENTURE HOLDER.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE AND THE PULPIT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—As a subscriber to your excellent paper for the last seven years, will you permit me to express my regret at the appearance therein of your correspondent's letter signed "Stanhope," dated Dec. 17. What can it mean, that it is sinful to recommend annually to our people the kind of periodical literature we think best? It has been the custom of myself and others of my ministerial brethren to do so from the pulpit. If it is wrong, show us the wrong, but if it is right, where is the sin of an editor asking us to do so? I think if your correspondent had compared the *Nonconformist* with the paper in question, he would have found them one on religious, ecclesiastical, and political questions; and surely it is not the way to advance the interests of Nonconformists to attempt bringing into disrepute a work which is being read and valued at the present time by many thousands of the working members of our churches.

I am, yours sincerely,

JAS. H. BLAKE, Baptist Minister, Sandhurst.
Dec. 28, 1858.

COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you permit me to direct the attention of your readers to an advertisement which appears in your columns this day on the subject of our proposed mission to British Columbia. The importance of this effort cannot, we think, be questioned. The necessity, too, for immediate action is most obvious. An English-speaking community is rapidly gathering in those regions. If it be so, as is reported, that there are already 50,000 persons who have found their way thither, no time should be lost in sending to them the faithful Evangelist who will proclaim to them the "glorious Gospel of the blessed God." We regret exceedingly that the ordinary income of our society is not adequate to meet such cases as, in the providence of God, are brought under our notice. But, as this is the case, we are under the necessity of appealing to our friends for special contributions to enable us to enter on such a field of missionary enterprise as is thus unexpectedly opened to us. That British Columbia will become an influential community, there can be no doubt. The resources of the country, apart from the discovery of gold, are great almost beyond example. Vancouver's Island is nearly as large as England. Its climate very much resembles our own; except that in winter it is not so cold, while in summer it is somewhat hotter. It is thickly wooded, chiefly of oak and fir, of magnificent growth. These woods are interspersed with extensive plots of prairie ground of the most fertile character. The soil is excellent, capable of producing all the crops that can be grown in this country. The mineral wealth of the island is enormous. Besides iron, copper, and gold, there is abundance of coal, very like that of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Vessels of 500 tons may reach within forty yards of the pit's mouth to receive their cargo. Besides these internal riches, the surrounding waters teem with fish in such enormous quantities that "no one who has not seen them can possibly credit the value and extent of the fisheries." Such are the resources of this fine island. Mr. Ellice, in the House of Commons, gave it as his deliberate judgment that "the Island of Vancouver possessed every advantage to make it one of the first colonies and best settlements of England." It is to this country, so promising and so attractive, the committee are intensely anxious to introduce the faithful preaching of the Gospel of Christ. Now, when society is in its infancy, the principles of truth and righteousness should be widely disseminated, not doubting that, by the blessing of God, a glorious harvest may be anticipated at no distant day.

May I, then, entreat every one who reads these statements to ask himself, What can I do to forward so in-

teresting and important work? Each may do something—the poor may contribute of their poverty, if it be but "two mites, which make a farthing," and the rich of their abundance, whilst all may favour us with their sympathy and prayers.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

THOMAS JAMES, Secretary.
Committee-room, Blomfield-street,
Finsbury, Jan. 1st.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

RUMOURED DIFFICULTIES WITH AUSTRIA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writing on New Year's-day says:—"I have just heard that during the levée to-day the Emperor told the Austrian Minister, M. Hubner, that he regretted their relations (*rappports*) were so bad, but that his personal sentiments for the Emperor of Austria were the same as ever. I may add that a rumour circulates (but for the truth of which I do not vouch) that Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War, went up subsequently to Hubner, and said to him, "I suppose I must not give you my hand after that." In his letter on the following day the correspondent adds:—

The few words addressed by the Emperor to M. Hubner, the Austrian Minister, during the reception yesterday, and which I communicated in a postscript, are, I find, literally correct. They were spoken with a much more emphatic tone of voice and animated gesture than the Emperor generally employs, and reminded some of the listeners of a scene between the First Consul and the English Ambassador of that day, previous to the rupture of the Treaty of Amiens. They are commented upon in various ways in all circles where politics are the topic; and I learn that in the higher financial regions where they are known they have produced an effect which is difficult to exaggerate.

The occasion for this language of the Emperor is thus explained:—

For the last two or three months negotiations have been going on between Austria and France on the subject of Italy. The Emperor expresses himself very anxious that reforms should be introduced there, and particularly in the Roman States. The Austrian Government has been urged to use its influence with the Pope and the King of Naples for that purpose; and the Emperor Napoleon has, I am assured, agreed to the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome on condition that the Austrians should also evacuate the places they hold. On both those points the greatest opposition is met from Austria; though it is a fact beyond dispute that the Italians are more discontented than ever with their rulers; more inflamed than ever with hatred against Austria, which no merits of her representatives or her generals will ever mitigate; and as ready as ever to rise against those they look upon as their tyrants. Whatever be the real motives of the Emperor Napoleon—whether he finds that the continued occupation of Rome exposes him to odium on the part of the Italians, or from whatever other views—he is fully aware of this exasperated feeling, and of the consequences which may follow, and which, perhaps, he would wish to prevent. In the midst of all this comes the Servian complication, and the probability of an Austrian occupation there also. This, it appears, the Emperor Napoleon most decidedly sets his face against. He will listen to no occupation, except a joint one, in Servia, and under the authorisation of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris. We have every day new accounts of the effervescence that prevails in Italy, and the sympathy which Sardinia shows to the discontented, as well as of what is passing in Servia. All this has produced its effect on the Emperor's mind; and thus, notwithstanding his habitual reserve, he could not but show it yesterday when the representative of Austria stood before him.

The *Patrie*, alluding to the report on the Bourse, to the effect that dissensions are believed to exist between France and Austria, says, "We are authorised to state that no new circumstance justifies the rumour in question."

An insurrectionary movement has broken out among some of the Arab tribes in Algeria, and General McMahon has left Paris to resume his post as commander-in-chief in Africa.

Letters from Rome state that the King of Prussia has become more feeble since his arrival in the city.

The Minister of the Interior has authorised a great number of exiles in Algeria to return to France, on making their submission to the present Government.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Emperor has granted a full pardon, or commutation of sentence, to 164 persons who had been convicted at the sessions or by the ordinary tribunals, two of whom had been condemned to death.

M. Brochant de Villiers, who (as the *Moniteur* announces) has just been elected deputy for the Seine and Oise, was the least governmental of the three candidates. I have already mentioned that the first election was void, and that the Government did not profess to have any candidate at all, but secretly used its influence against M. Brochant de Villiers. The numbers stood as follows at the definite close of the poll:—

M. Brochant de Villiers	8,655
M. le Comte G. de la Rochefoucauld	8,328
M. le Marqui de Labriffe	5,222

The *Journal de Cherbourg* affirms in a positive manner that the Emperor of the French will visit that port in May next, by which time the new imperial yacht, the *Aigle*, will have been completely fitted out and made ready for sea. The Emperor will be accompanied, adds that journal, by the Czar Alexander.

ITALY.

APPREHENDED OUTBREAK.

The *Daily News* publishes the following letter from Milan, dated Dec. 24th:—

At Venice and Milan, as also in the provinces, the agitation is great, with a strong mixture of prudence and common sense in it notwithstanding. They are willing enough to have the affair of 1848 over again, but no more puerilities, hectoring, and swaggering; no more silly braggadocio. They are organising themselves quietly and steadily, but solidly and with a will. The Austrians seem bewildered, and are taking measures never heard of before, and which some think perfectly absurd. I need not instance their law on conscription, or their monetary transactions, but here is one of their strange acts: the Government is compelling the various municipalities of Lombardy and Venetia to purchase all the public official edifices in the cities and towns, such as the palaces of the Archducal Princes, the guildhalls, barracks, and the like. By this forced sale it is realising millions; and, should the Austrian authorities be ever forced to make a run for it, they would leave nothing behind them the loss of which might occasion them regret. The Government has arranged to continue the use of the buildings at a certain rent. Now, every one here knows what "paghera" means in the Austrian mouth; it is a promise to pay, as the wolf said to the stork, when he had a bone in his gullet.

The Archduke has caused his palace at Mantua to be re-furnished, evidently for the purpose of taking refuge there in case of disturbances breaking out at Milan. The anti-cigar agitation has recommenced; people smoke no longer. Some superior Austrian officers wanted to set the veto at defiance, but were immediately accosted by some of the Barabbas—a cant term for what they call "gamins" at Paris—with the short but now well-known cry "Chi, abbasso il zigaro!" One or two resisted, when their cigars were taken out of their mouths, politely enough, it is true, but still by main force. Others obeyed in silence, and flung their cigars away. The Archduke wished to give a ball the other day. Fifteen attended, being officials, and because they could not help themselves. The Dukes Metzi and Scotti, both of them devoted to Austria, have left Milan from prudential motives; Count Nara, another devotee of Austria's, speaks open and loudly against the imbecility and harshness of the Government. The fact is that in 1848 you would meet with scores of people that upheld Austria's good right and her virtuous intentions, but you would not find now half-a-dozen in the whole Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Every one is now convinced that if the Austrians were only once out of Italy, the King of Naples, the Pope, and all the petty princes of the Peninsula, would soon change their tone, and that a lasting peace might then become a possibility. No one dreams of a republic, no one hints at socialism. What Italians desire is, to have Italy governed rationally by native princes and native laws.

The *Daily News* calls attention to an act of the Modenese Government, which it, with some reason, terms barbarous. A Modenese subject, a Signor Ferrari, is a political exile, and resides in Florence. He is eighty years of age, and is naturally desirous to return to his native place to die. He, therefore, through his nephew, applied for permission to return, and the answer was to the effect that, although the Government knew Ferrari to be incapable of doing harm, on account of his great age, yet, as he was an incorrigible revolutionist in his youth, it will refuse his petition, as an example to others. Modena is at present ruled over by an Austrian Archduke.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

There is no relaxation here in those preparations which seem to indicate the likelihood and proximity of war. Besides some extraordinary efforts for supplying the army with clothes and other requisites, the workshops of the military arsenal are busy getting ready some new field batteries.

He adds the following suggestive facts:—

The day before yesterday General Garibaldi was summoned from Nice to Turin by a telegraphic message. It has come to my knowledge that he was questioned on two points—First, how, in case of war, he would set to work to organise and mobilise a national guard? Secondly, how, and in what space of time he could raise bodies of volunteers, so as to have ten thousand men ready for the field? Garibaldi has already returned to Nice, where he usually resides, and where he will wait for fresh orders. I think I am likewise correctly informed respecting another very significant circumstance. Yesterday the banker Franchetti, a son-in-law of one of the Rothschild's, I do not know precisely which, signed in the name of that house a contract—a conditional one, I believe—for the purchase of the Sardinian railways belonging to the Government.

According to the same writer Austria is now much more complaisant, having sent instructions, not to say orders, to the Duke of Modena, advising or requiring him in future to be more courteous and obliging. The secret intercourse between the Sardinian court and that of the Tuilleries is as actively carried on as ever, but it is entirely removed from the pale of diplomacy.

The *Daily News* writer says that the effervescence is spreading over the whole of Italy—

Lombardy has re-attained the same pitch of excitement she reached in 1848, but with this difference, that whereas at that period the middle and lower classes remained cold, they all share now in the deep irritation of the higher orders. Nevertheless there is a conviction that partial and sanguinary conflicts will not take place, because the agitation, if we may call it by that name, has prudent and provident chiefs to direct it. On its side, the Government is carrying out a system of tolerance and mere defence. General Stadion said the other evening at the Duke of L's, that in the present state of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom it was of no use having recourse to imprisonment and shackles; the question could only be solved on the field of battle at the cannon's mouth. The signs of public hostility and of the strict feeling of union obtaining amongst all classes are growing more palpably distinct. The most circumspect and far-sighted leaders of this huge conspiracy, which as yet

can only be termed a moral and pacific one, were not desirous of seeing the determination to abstain from smoking persevered in any longer, being of opinion that it would necessitate frequent collisions with the police. But the people at large will not have it otherwise, so that now, from the Ticino to the Isonzo, smoking has ceased.

There are other elements of disturbance at work—at Rome as well as elsewhere:—

The official gazette of Rome, under date of the 24th of December, denies that there is any misunderstanding between the French and Papal Government. For all that, the private letters I receive from influential and well-informed parties residing in the Eternal City assure me that a coolness does exist between Cardinal Antonelli and the Duke of Grammont. The latter, who had taken up the case of the boy Mortara, is extremely mortified that France's remonstrance and entreaties should have been so fruitless. On the other side, the Pope no longer affects to conceal the annoyance occasioned him by the reinforcement of the French garrison, a step he had opposed, and which has been effected in defiance of his wishes. Another cause of the unpleasantness between the two Governments is the fortifying of Civita Vecchia, which the French are very zealous about, but which is an eyesore to the Pope. I wrote you word some time ago, that the French plan at first was to form a military camp, but the Pope, backed by foreign diplomacy, interposed his veto. Now, under the pretext of the town's increasing size, they want to connect the new walls with some military work, which is identical with what the Austrians are doing at Ancona. A few days ago, General Goyon presented to Pio Nono the plan of new works approved by Marshal Vaillant. The Holy Father refused to sanction it, saying that he had been accustomed to affix his signature in company with those of other sovereigns, sometimes indeed at their head, but never yet by the side of a Marshal's. In Rome also, the rumours of war are rife and excite apprehension. In the Romagna the exultation is very great, and as the Government cannot check it, they considerably let matters take their course.

This is the Italian view of the situation. Vienna letters concur in describing the political excitement in Lombardy as great. We give an extract or two:—

Imperial cigars are still tabooed, and the dresses of ladies who are known to be well-inclined to the Austrian Government are every now and then besprinkled with sulphuric acid, but serious collisions between the Milanese and Austrians there have been none. At Pavia, however, persons who have smoked Austrian cigars in the streets have been more or less dangerously wounded, and two or three days ago a petard exploded in front of the house of the Delegate. The military authorities are exceedingly irritated, and the outcry against the Governor-General's system of conciliation has become so loud that it must necessarily reach the ears of the Emperor. It was long before his Majesty would consent to the restoration of the Civil Government in Lombardy and Venice, but it will not require much persuasion to induce him to proclaim the state of siege if his Italian subjects should commit serious excesses.

The army in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom has been reinforced by four regiments, and all the men who were on leave of absence have returned to their posts. It has more than once been observed to me that the Emperor Francis Joseph might, perhaps, be induced to cede Lombardy "for a valuable consideration," but persons who can entertain such an idea can have no knowledge whatever of the character of the Austrian Monarch. It is possible that he may be obliged to relinquish Lombardy, but you may be sure that it will not be until after a long and deadly struggle.

SPAIN.

The Ministry declare that Spain will never sell Cuba, and protest against the insulting hypothesis to the contrary, implied in the American President's message. Olozaga has brought forward a motion supporting the Ministerial declaration, which is unanimously approved.

The Congress has rejected by 162 votes to 13 an amendment presented by the progressists to the bill for levying the taxes.

The semi-official *Correspondencia Autografa* states that the Spanish Government has been informed officially from Mexico, that complete satisfaction will be granted to Spain for the exactions of which the Spaniards had been the victims at Tampico, in conformity with the demands of the authorities of Cuba.

The *Daily News* states that Sunday-schools instituted in Madrid, under the auspices of several ladies of rank, have given rise to establishments of the same kind in many of the principal cities of Spain.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

A good deal of information touching Mr. Gladstone's progress in the Ionian Islands has come to hand. It is not very promising. The agents of Greece and Russia had promoted to the utmost the cry for union with Greece. Mr. Gladstone's appearance in any of the islands sufficed to call forth the cry; accompanied with the shout of "Long live Gladstone the Philhellene!" At Cephalonia the young men took the horses out of his chariot and drew him in triumph. At Zante the crowd, disgusted at being excluded from the levee, broke into the fore-court, and were only kept out of the house by the guard. The costume and the flag of Greece were visible everywhere. At Ithaca, at Santa Maura, at Paxo, he was met by addresses for union, for annexation. It was declared to be the fixed, the irrefragable desire of the Septinsular republic. That portion of the Hellenic people desires to return to the bosom of its mother. Such is the appeal that Mr. Gladstone is requested to submit to England, and the parties to the treaty of 1815. This is due, in great part, to the publication of Sir John Young's despatch. The Ionians were evidently impressed with the belief that England had sent Mr. Gladstone to make the transfer. This seems to have roused

him to make even a more emphatic counter-declaration than he made at Corfu. Zante was selected as the place for this demonstration, and when the Greek archbishop and his clergy, the prime movers in the agitation, presented themselves and were about to present a petition for annexation, the great Philhellene stopped them, and thus he spoke:—

Most Rev. Sir,—I beg of you to accept the expression of my deepest reverence. I thank you for the honour of the visit you have been pleased to make me. But, before receiving any petition or hearing anything you have to say, I must first fulfil a sacred duty. I am come to the islands to examine into their condition. The mandate of the Queen Protectress requires me to hear the complaints of every class of the people, to invite suggestions and hear advice, but not to incite or listen to anything else. I strictly adhered to that mandate at Corfu, Santa Maura, and Ithaca. Arrived at Cephalonia and Zante, I found myself bound by a new duty, which exacts my first and special attention. But before I make an investigation I must correct a mistake. Despite the solemn and formal declaration made to the Most High Senate, it appears that many persons entertain the opinion that at this epoch, and under the present circumstances of Europe and of the Eastern question, the idea of a union of the Seven Islands, not with the whole Greek race, but with the actual kingdom of Greece, might be effected, and that this idea might be more easily made a fact by coupling it with my name and my presumed Philhellenism. This is their mistake. I speak with due respect of every sentiment of nationality so long as it keeps within the limits of possibility and justice. But those who, without considering time, method, persons, circumstances, and consequences—in a word, facts—would like to take that sentiment of nationality as a rule for human things, may be styled out of their senses. I may add that doctrines of nationality couched in certain terms become doctrines of disorder and anarchy. And what is this idea of nationality, taken as an exponent (*norma*) of the policy of these islands, when neither time, method, persons, circumstances, nor consequences—in a word, facts—bear it out? In this light it is certainly a phantom—a dream. Nay, it is worse. The Ionian people have not the power to select either annexation or reform, or the actual state or *status quo*, because, annexation being under present circumstances impossible, there remain only two choices for them: one is to aim at a reasonable liberal progress; the other to maintain the existing political and administrative system. Those who clamour for the impossible exclude the possible. Those who clamour for "annexation," which is impossible, and exclude the reforms which I should like to render possible, leave no choice. They exclude reforms; annexation excludes itself; thence there remains nothing but the *status quo*. I do not mean to say that this is the object, but I positively affirm, and let it be well understood, that it will be the end and result for having substituted, before me, the case for annexation for the exposure of grievances and suggestions for improvements which might be made in the actual condition of the country. This is what I want you clearly to understand from me. A better authority, the English Government, has expressed its opinion on the subject. It is not a month since that Lord Malmesbury, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, sent a circular despatch to all English representatives of the European Courts, to inform them that England recognised the obligations imposed on her by the treaty of Paris, and never had the intention or the wish to disown them. That despatch will shortly be published. I have only to add that the most sure means to deprive me of all power and all hope of doing any good for the Ionian people is to couple my name with the demand for annexation with Greece by means of placards, which you, gentlemen, have seen as well as myself. And now, most reverend Sir, you will find me ready to hear with due respect what you or the clergy, for whom I entertain so high a respect, will do me the honour to say to me in favour of the interests of the Ionian people, and to state their grievances.

The venerable gentlemen with their long beards, seemed quite taken aback. They had not expected such a speech. As Mr. Gladstone proceeded their mouths fell. Union with Greece was declared a simple impossibility, and the treaties of 1815 to be carried out to the letter. Mr. Gladstone spoke earnestly, and made a deep impression. The rev. gentlemen returned to their cures wiser and sadder men.

On the 19th December a missive from Sir Edward Bulwer to Sir John Young reached Corfu, and the same evening an extract therefrom appeared in the *Gazette*. In this Sir Edward remarks that the purloined despatch was published without the sanction or privity of the Government, and directs Sir John to inform the Corfiote Deputies that her Majesty's Government neither possess the power nor the desire to occupy Corfu and Paxo as crown colonies, nor to appeal to the European powers to abrogate the treaty of 1815—

Under which England has hitherto extended and will extend to the Ionian Islands a protection which is required for the interests of Europe, and which is far more effective than any that could be afforded by the sovereignty of Greece. But if any grievances exist to impede the satisfactory working of the Ionian Constitution, they need but to be temperately stated, and rationally proved, to ensure on the part of her Majesty's Government their best efforts within the circle of their constitutional powers to find a remedy or a solution for them. In the mission of Mr. Gladstone to the Ionian Islands there occurs an opportunity from which I trust the Ionians will not suffer themselves to be diverted by visionary and impracticable schemes.

The *Trieste Gazette* publishes the following as Mr. Gladstone's speech to the Bishop of Cephalonia:—

I esteem and appreciate the generous sentiments of this intelligent people in favour of its nationality and of its union with its Greek brethren; however, this is a point which does not depend upon the English Government alone, but also on the other Powers. I can affirm to you that my Government and myself are animated with the most sincere wishes for an improvement in the condition of the Ionians, and the object of my mission is that such improvement may prepare the union which appears decreed by Providence. If the Republic of the

Seven Islands was the only Greek country subject to a foreign domination my nation might be induced to make great sacrifices; but the inhabitants of Thessaly, Epirus, and Candia, who desire, like the Ionians, to be united to their brothers of free Greece, are subject to a foreign Power. For this reason the Ionians ought to limit themselves to possible desires, and accept the reforms offered by the Queen.

MALTA.

A ball given at the Palace of Malta, on the evening of the 22nd ult., was opened by Lady Le Marchant, with Prince Alfred, having Lady Somerset and the Governor as *vis-à-vis*. The Prince also danced with Mrs. Brett and other ladies. The Maltese races were to take place at the Pieta on the 27th ult., "for the pleasure of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred," on the evening of which day an illumination was to take place. A police notice, moreover, announces that—"Directions have also been given by his Excellency's command for issuing on the said day double rations to the inmates of the Ospizio, Incurables and Orphan Asylum, in Malta, and Ospizio in Gezo; and his Excellency has fixed the same day for granting a free pardon to some of the prisoners under sentence of punishment, in commemoration of his Royal Highness's visit to this part of her Majesty's dominions."

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople to the 22nd state that the change of Ministry had been postponed. Ali Pasha is strongly supported by Austria, but violent scenes had taken place in the council. The creditors of the court are to receive part payments of their debts.

Frequent meetings of the Council have taken place in reference to the affairs in Serbia, which cause uneasiness to the Ministry.

The *Presse d'Orient* states that instructions have been despatched to Cabouli Effendi, and a circular note to the Turkish Ambassadors abroad. The Sheikh-ul-Islam is dead. Two Russian ships have arrived here from Nicolaieff, on their way to the Baltic.

The last advices from Candia are more favourable. The Turks, being reassured as to the intentions of the Christians, no longer think of abandoning the country districts, and the Christians in their turn, disregarding the efforts of the alarmists to excite their apprehensions of the designs of the Turks, have become aware of the snare which their pretended friends had prepared for them.

The Moldavian electors are nominated. They are all Conservatives except four. Prince Michael Stourza has a chance—almost a certainty—of becoming Hospodar.

SERVIA.

According to Belgrade advices of the 28th inst., the deputation which is to fetch Prince Milosch has already been chosen. The political refugees and Senators who conspired to put Prince Alexander to death are to be permitted to return to Serbia. The Prefect of Police has managed to restore order in the city. The Skupschina made known to Prince Alexander its wish that he should abdicate in the following words:—

Sir (*Gospodaru*).—The nation has had sufficient opportunity of observing that you have neither the talent nor the wish to make Serbia happy. The nation, therefore—through us—begs of you to abdicate, but permits you and your family to remain in the country, where not a hair of your head will be injured. The nation expects your reply; abdicate without hesitation, and by so doing prove yourself to be a good patriot.

It is confirmed that a provisional Government has been formed at Belgrade; that a projected counter-movement of the Serbian troops was thwarted; and that the military force has been dissolved. A Belgrade telegram of the 25th says that the inhabitants of that city and its neighbourhood are enraptured with the restoration of Prince Milosch. Prince Alexander, according to the latest reports, remains in the fortress; and his wife has fled to the house of her father.

A letter from Vienna, of later date, states that 15,000 infantry, and a great deal of artillery, occupying eight trains, had passed through Pesth for Semlin, and that 10,000 more men were expected immediately. This letter states, however, that notwithstanding this serious demonstration, the general opinion at Vienna was that the affair would speedily be settled, without any grave consequences.

The *Presse d'Orient* gives the following as the substance of the instructions sent by the Porte to Kabouli Pacha:—"The Skupschina had no right to depose Prince Alexander, who refused to abdicate. The Porte proposes, in consequence, either to appoint a Caimacan who would be the President of the Senate, or otherwise a Caimacane composed of the present ministers. The Senate will afterwards inform the Porte of the wishes of Serbia touching the deposition of Prince Alexander, and the appointment of his successor, in accordance with the precedent of 1839, after the fall of Prince Milosch."

Prince Milosch is still at Vienna, and does not mean to go to Belgrade till his election has been definitively ratified by the Porte.

The following is a despatch from Vienna dated Monday:—"The report that Austria is likely to send troops to the fortress of Belgrade has caused a panic here; but you may be sure she will not do so, unless with the consent of the other parties to the Treaty of Paris."

AMERICA.

It is stated that on the 20th the superintendent at Trinity Bay received some very good currents through

the Atlantic Telegraph cable, the word "Henley" being distinctly recognised.

In the Senate on the 20th the Pacific Railroad Bill was discussed. The debate turned upon a motion that the iron to be used in the construction of the road be of American manufacture. This proposition was pretty freely discussed, and was finally adopted by a vote of 25 yeas to 23 nays.

Two Members of Congress, English, of Indiana, and Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, encountered in a public avenue at Washington on the 18th, and quarrelled. English used a cane; and Montgomery retaliated with a brick, after which they separated. Kansas affairs it is said had occasioned ill blood.

According to the *New York Herald*, the United States' navy is composed of 78 vessels, carrying 2,225 guns. Only 25 are steamers; and of these three carry no guns.

The *New York Herald* professes to give us some authentic information, respecting the recent landing of slaves at Savannah. It says, "We are authorised to state that the story about the yacht *Wanderer* bringing 300 slaves to this country is simply ridiculous, from the fact that she could not possibly accommodate more than half that number. The truth of the matter, as we are informed, is that she had on board but 80 negroes, who were selected on account of their health, vigour, size, and strength; that they were treated with the utmost care on the voyage, and, finally, landed in good condition at some point between Florida and Georgia, where they readily brought 700 dollars each, making an aggregate of 56,000 dollars."

CANADA.

A numerously attended meeting was lately held in Quebec "for the purpose of taking into consideration the present political condition of the country." Between 2,000, and 3,000 people were present; and resolutions were carried, almost unanimously, condemnatory of the course adopted by the Governor-General at the late Ministerial crisis; and a petition was adopted stating that Sir Edmund Head had forfeited the confidence of the people, and asking the Imperial Government to recall him.

A series of interesting meetings were held last week in Toronto in connexion with the departure of four Wesleyan missionaries to British Columbia. The names of the missionaries selected are Messrs. Evans, White, Browning, and Robson. The meetings were largely attended, and much interest manifested by all denominations. It was felt that a new tie was about to connect Canada with the shores of the Pacific. The Free Presbyterian Church propose sending three or four ministers to the Red River and Pacific coast early in spring.—*Letter in Morning Star*.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The *Daily News* correspondent at San Francisco states that the unfavourable reports about the Fraser River, were chiefly propagated by the rabble who went from that city, not to work, but to gamble and plunder. He believes the quantity of water will prove, on the whole, an advantage. More than 8,000 ounces of Fraser River gold has reached the United States mint, and much has been shipped in other ways.

INDIA.

The steamer Bombay arrived at Suez from Bombay on the 21st, with dates to the 9th; the steamer Emeu also arrived at Suez on the 21st, from Australia.

The amnesty is slowly but surely thinning the ranks of the rebels; and there is good reason for believing that the whole country will be restored to peace without much additional bloodshed.

On the 4th November, a force, commanded by Lord Clyde in person, having marched sixty-one miles in sixty hours, completely defeated Baine Madhoo, Sing, and a large army of rebels, at Dundeca Klara, nearly opposite Futtehpoor; the enemy was driven out of the dense jungle, and afterwards chased for miles by guns and cavalry; their loss was enormous; many were drowned in the Ganges. Baine Madhoo fled down the River Oomrao. Sing escaped towards Cawnpore road. The rabble threw away their arms, and fled to the steep ravines in which the Younkey abounds. Baine Madhoo is said now to be at Doleemou Ghat on the Ganges.

On the 28th November the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Lucknow; the health of our troops is said to be excellent.

On the 21st of November General Grant recrossed the Goomtee; the rebels, in considerable numbers, disputed the passage, but were forced to fly with great loss; six of their guns were taken.

Tantia Topee continues to avoid the ingenuity of his pursuers.

GENOA, Jan. 1, 1859.—Owing to an interruption in the communication the remainder of the message cannot be forwarded to-day.

Continuation of telegram from Mr. Consul-General Green. Received at Foreign-office, Sunday, Jan. 2, at 4 p.m.

MALTA, Dec. 30, 1858.—He (Tantia Topee) is said to have entered Guzarat. The *Bombay Gazette* announces the death of General John Jacob, on the 6th December, from an attack of brain fever.

The Bombay import market continues in an improved and active state, the market for grey goods having been particularly brisk during the fortnight. The money market has become light, and the Bank of Bombay has again raised its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round, and the rates of freights look down.

In his last letter to the *Times* Mr. Russell describes the abandonment of Shunkespore by Baine Madhoo; himself and the garrison having deserted the fort. Some of the fugitives went towards the Goomtee, some towards the Ganges, followed by Grant and Eveleigh:—

"Early in the morning, about half an hour after day-break, I approached the outer works of the fort, which consisted of a very deep but narrow ditch, and a low parapet of irregular trace, inside which nothing could be seen but dense jungle. There was no entrance visible till we had ridden southwards about two miles. The country was like that already described. Several hamlets and villages quite deserted lay outside the ditch; only cats and dogs inhabited the streets. In one there was a small and very handsome Hindoo temple, covered outside with hideous idols. All these villages offered the greatest facilities for resistance in the hands of a determined enemy, and could only have been cleared in such a case by very hard fighting or severe vertical fire. Through one of those villages lay the road to the outer fort. A bastion of earth towered above it, but the flanking fire was indifferently directed. The gateway was of bamboo, and opened upon a ramp across the ditch to a strong mud wall, winding over a tortuous street, access through which into the interior was obtained by a wooden gate, of no strength. Inside, the place was somewhat like Amethoe, only that the central residence was not so fine. An old Brahmin very sick was the sole human being to be found, but a "must" elephant—a male suffering from a temporary derangement, owing to a disappointment in some love affair—was tied by chains in the courtyard, gun-bullocks wandered about, and doolies, tents, a spring-van, litters, and various stores, lumbered the enclosures, which were full also of bedsteads and a few articles of furniture. Only a few old matchlocks could be found after the minutest search, and, as if in mockery, four very small brass guns, mere children's playthings, were laid out in a row in front of one of the verandahs. In the women's apartments some miserable daubs left upon the walls showed that those who lived there must have been vile and depraved indeed. Idols abounded in the rooms; some had engravings, an oriental dream of the Duke of Wellington, and embossed drawings of wild beasts hung up in the divan, in which were also glass chandeliers, covered with linen bags, as if "the season was over." In the rooms around the courts immense quantities of ghee, nuts, wheat, and corn were found; also a laboratory for making powder, and about 9000lb. of that article of native manufacture. I am beginning to believe that most of the good guns of the forts in Oude were sent into Lucknow, or were captured by Havelock and others in the earlier fight. It is certain Baine Madhoo has got only nine with him, and they are all probably less than six-pounders. We have heard of one large gun which has not yet been discovered, and the carriages of two, in tolerable condition, were found this afternoon. There are three other forts much more complete inside the work which must be described hereafter. All are to be destroyed, with the exception of one which is to be turned into a native police thannah."

With regard to progress in the settlement of the country, Mr. Russell says—"As the talookdars were slow in coming in, the Commissioner issued a circular to them, in which he stated that if they did not make submission within a short period stated, he would send for the Rajah of Rupporthallah and his Sikhs, and would make over their estates to his use. This little stroke of diplomacy has been attended with the best results, but as yet the Sepoys hold aloof. They do not believe the proclamation or the amnesty. The talookdars are, however, coming in. Some of Baine Madhoo's estates have been already awarded to men who have served Government. Thannahs and collectorates have been established all along our line of march, and zemindars have been placed there, with their matchlockmen, till we can spare police to take their place. As soon as that is the case the zemindary levies will be deprived of their matchlocks and the country will be disarmed."

The present Sir Henry Havelock, a major of cavalry, seems determined to keep up the honour of his great name. With 200 horsemen, without tents, baggage, followers, or commissariat, he recently chased 4000 sepoy 200 miles in six days, and with the aid of Colonel Turner's column, drove them into the Rhotas Hills.

Several of the Indian papers give a large space to addresses, on the part of the Mussulman community, to the Queen of England. A few days after the reading of the proclamation at Calcutta there was a Mohammedan meeting, and an address to her Majesty was voted unanimously. The meeting was attended by a pretty good number of the leading members of the Mohammedan society of Calcutta. The following resolutions were adopted:—

That as her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to extend her royal benevolence to her Indian subjects, and to hold them out hopes of present and future welfare, on the occasion of her taking the administration of the British territories in India into her own hands, it is as much the duty of her subjects of the Mahomedan persuasion, as of any other class whatsoever, to present her a humble and dutiful address, expressive of their devoted loyalty and attachment to her crown and person.

The native address in Bombay was signed by Sir Jamsetjee Jheebboy, Jugonnath Sunkersett, Oursetjee Jamsetjee, and other influential natives. The total number of names exceeds 3,000.

AUSTRALIA.

By the Overland Mail we have Australian advices to the 16th November from Melbourne, and to the 11th from Sydney. The Australian mails reached Suez in the *Imetu*. A bill to increase the number

of members of the legislature had passed the Victoria House of Assembly, and the electric telegraph was working between Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide. The second reading of the Chinese Emigration Bill had been rejected by the Upper House of New South Wales. Gold had left the colony for this country to the amount of 800,000*l*.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Mr. Galway, the English consul at Naples, has died from the effects of a fall.

The New York Board of Education has refused by twelve to eleven votes to receive a report in favour of reading the Scriptures in the common schools.

Accounts from Persia state that Feruk Khan had refused all the portfolios offered him, with the exception of that of Minister of Foreign Affairs. A reconciliation had been brought about between Persia and Afghanistan.

A railroad traverses the whole length of the city Genoa through one of its busiest streets. The portion of the road devoted to the railway is divided off by an iron railing. At the crossings a chain is hooked on as the train approaches, and allowed to fall again when it has passed.

The death has taken place at Nice, within the last few days, of the youngest daughter of Orsini, aged six years. She was of frail constitution, and it was thought at the time that she would scarcely be able to survive the fatigue of her journey to Paris, with her sister and mother, for the purpose of a farewell interview with her father.

The Paris correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* in a letter, dated the 25th November, says:—"Mr. Sumner leaves here this week for some quiet town in the south of France. He had a consultation of physicians last week. They assured him that he would recover, but it might not be for six months more, and that in any case he must abandon all hope of returning home for this session of Congress. He seems much perplexed about this absence from public duties, though encouraged by this promise of certain ultimate recovery."

The Naples correspondent of the *Times* states that Vesuvius is in great activity; that there are between twenty and thirty streams of lava which increase and diminish daily, and that the crater itself appears to be full of fire. Turning everything to account of the church's profit, the priests got up a *demi-fête* in commemoration of the disaster of the earthquake and in honour of St. Januarius, whose blood was again "miraculously" liquified, and to whom the preservation of Naples last year was attributed. A few shops were shut, and partial illuminations got up; but the priests, to use the expressive term of the writer, "could not get up the steam thoroughly."

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT LEEDS.

A *soirée* in connexion with the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society was held last Tuesday in the Victoria Hall. The Mayor (Sir P. Fairbairn) presided. The report contained the following passage:—

We look with pleasure upon some of the really practical measures being adopted by our countrymen for the abolition of slavery, by bringing into competition with American slave-grown cotton the produce of free labour. Mr. Thomas Clegg, a spirited cotton broker of Manchester, has sent out his agents to the west coast of Africa, that they may instruct the natives in the cultivation and preparation of cotton. We wish him every success. Dr. Livingstone tells us that if we wish to put down the slave-trade we must develop the resources of Africa, and find the different tribes other employment than hunting and fighting each other, and consigning each other to a helpless bondage.

The Earl of CARLISLE moved the first resolution as follows:—

That freedom being the gift of God, it is the inalienable right of every man; that to deprive a man of this right is contrary to all laws, human or Divine; and that therefore we regard slavery as an unmitigated evil, demanding the condemnation of every human being who respects the laws of God, or recognises the principle of natural justice or the equal rights of man.

Why, it might be asked, did the young men of Leeds and of other towns feel themselves called upon to constitute Anti-Slavery Associations, and to hold anti-slavery meetings?

It might not be an imperative duty, but of this he was certain, it was a righteous exhibition of feeling and a graceful act of sympathy. (Applause.) They were not there to learn how large an extent of the country of a kindred people in the United States of America—in how large a portion of that immense continent—slavery still prevailed; they knew it, prevailed to an extent fearful to contemplate. He did not affect on that account, however to draw up any bill of indictment against the American nation; he did not presume to assert that the system was incompatible either with the name of a Briton or the faith of a Christian. Their own complicity had been too recent to make him feel himself authorised to be the person to make that charge, however much inherent truth there might be in it. (Hear, hear.) He could not erase from his knowledge that it was the mother country that originally inoculated her offspring with the pest, and he felt conscious that in early life many of his own acquaintances held property in man. On the other hand, he knew that there were now across the wide Atlantic a noble brotherhood, aye, and a noble sisterhood,—(applause)—who were straining every nerve; who were devoting time, opportunity, and health; who were sacrificing station, popularity, power—nay, who were periling limb and life—who had caught the mantle of our own Clarkson, Wilberforce, Broughams, and Buxtons, and who were entering upon that costly career of self-devotion and self-sacrifice, to do the same work and achieve the same result. (Loud applause.) Everything that had recently reached them from the United States tended to show that a crisis was approaching, if it had not already come. (Hear, hear.)

The heaven was fermenting, effervescing fast and hot. The struggle became every day more intense, more fierce, more pervading. Had not some of them read lately instances of the treatment of slaves which transcended even the usual depth of blackness and horror? Had they not seen what was perhaps a sort of indication still more to be relied upon, that there had been a convention of the State of Maryland, to decree that after a certain period all free blacks were to be banished from the State? (Hear, hear.) When he was in the United States, seventeen years ago, he remembered being much struck with the circumstance that whereas in this country the great abolitionist leaders were almost always held in honour and spoken of with respect, even by those who might not feel much sympathy with their views, in the United States he never heard the abolitionists spoken of except in terms of slight and of contempt. (Hear, hear.) He imagined that this was now very greatly altered. The abolitionists had become in the eyes of their opponents more formidable if not more acceptable. They excited fear, hatred, rage, but no longer contempt. (Hear, hear.)

He thought the anti-slavery cause was making real and palpable and daily progress.

It entered now into every phase of public, social, and domestic life; the decisions of the courts of law teemed with it; it was matter of comment, either as being adverted to or as being omitted in the teachings of the pulpit; it entered almost into every election, the great staple of American existence; it affected the election of members of Congress, of senators, of governors of states; and might, perhaps, before long, affect even the selection of the President of the Union. (Applause.) Under these circumstances he did wish that the voice of sympathy, and hope, and encouragement, even from their old Europe, their old England, aye, and their old Yorkshire, might not be wholly wanting. (Applause.)

The Rev. J. P. CROWN, of Bradford, seconded the resolution.

Mr. E. BAINES moved the next resolution:—

That recognising the universal brotherhood of mankind, and that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell in the earth," we are called upon (so far as in our power lies) to remove any evil which interferes with the interests of our fellow men; and that, considering slavery a great social evil, we are justified in using every moral and legitimate means for its overthrow, wherever it exists."

He had been very anxious for many years to ascertain what was his own duty with regard to this matter, and he had felt that he could not better do so than by conversing with distinguished members of the anti-slavery body whom he might meet with. He had never therefore met with any of those honoured men without conferring with them on this subject.

The last of these men was the Hon. Charles Sumner whom he had the pleasure of meeting at the table of his friend Mr. Forster, and they put to him this question—"Can we help you by the expression of our opinion?" The answer of Mr. Sumner, like the answer of Mrs. Stowe, like the answer of Mrs. Chapman, like the answer of other distinguished persons from Ohio, from Massachusetts, from New York, and from States still more remote, was this—"You can help us. You do a great deal more good than harm. You don't do much harm in creating additional prejudice on the part of the upholders of slavery, but you do immense good by holding up our hands and strengthening the hearts of the enemies of slavery, who need all your sympathy, all your encouragement, and all your prayers on their behalf." (Applause.) It was, therefore, with the assurance of such men, so illustrious in this good cause, and who had every possible claim upon their co-operation and sympathy, that he was strengthened in the belief that their moral influence would help them; and he concurred most heartily in the sentiments of the noble earl as to the inevitable effect of the moral influence of England upon the people of the United States of America. (Applause.)

He had recently had the pleasure of meeting with a gentleman from Massachusetts, who had all his life been engaged in the great combat with slavery—a member of what was called "the underground railway," by which slaves were passed from the slave States to the only place where they could be secure—the British frontier of Canada.

That gentleman, with whom he had a long conversation, gave him the most encouraging assurance with regard to the mighty step taken in the triumph of freedom in Kansas. He said that Kansas was a territory so placed, that it must give either a vast stride for liberty, or a vast stride for slavery. That stride had been given for liberty, and now that that had been secured, it would be not only a step forward, but a fulcrum upon which they could place their lever, and by which they could accelerate the progress of liberty still further, and to an extent greater than they had ever before dared to hope. (Hear, hear.) Many present would know that there were societies throughout New England for the purpose of promoting the emigration of those who were desirous of migrating from that comparatively over-peopled part of the States, to the vast wilderness of woods lying beyond the great Mississippi. These societies had sent thousands of persons into the territory of Kansas, who, when they had got there, had proved themselves to be the majority of the people of that State, and the gentleman to whom he had referred said—"I can assure you there is vastly more power on the part of free men to send emigrants to a new state than on the part of slave-holders or supporters of slavery. It is an exceedingly difficult thing for the slave-owner to move from the old slave States and carry his slaves with him into thinly populated territories, for, notwithstanding the boasted attachment of the slave to his master, and his contentment, they are very apt, when the opportunity occurs, to give their owners the slip, and free themselves from the bonds in which they are held." (Applause.) He had also from that gentleman the opinion that with regard to those territories lying in the wilderness—Nebraska and the States lying thousands of miles beyond the Mississippi in the direction of the Pacific—there was a much stronger disposition on the part of the men of the north to people them with free men, and to give them free institutions, than there was on the part of the slave-holders of the south to people them with slaveholders and with slaves. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. J. BLOMEFIELD, in seconding the motion, said he had sincere pleasure in rising, as

the representative of the ministry of the Church of England, to express his sympathy with the young men of Leeds in the good work in which they were engaged.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER then moved the next resolution, which was as follows:—

That so long as the Free States of America continue to aid the Slave States to keep in bondage from three to four millions of their fellow citizens, we must consider the American Union to be the stronghold of Negro Slavery; and that we therefore deeply deplore that a nation of our own race, and language, and religion, and bound to us by so many ties of common interest and sympathy, should be thus the chief upholder of this destructive and sinful system.

He did not claim for this country a right to interfere with the domestic institutions of America, but as citizens of a free country they claimed a right to raise their voices in support of freedom and against oppression everywhere. It was their duty to speak on behalf of the oppressed slaves of America, because they were greatly connected with slavery—because they were the great customers for the produce of those slaves. England and America were the two great Anglo-Saxon nations which stood before the world as the representatives and champions of political freedom; and he believed that political freedom in America was endangered by the existence of slavery. They often heard of the failure of free institutions in America, but if time permitted he could prove that these apparent failures might be traced to slavery. (Hear.) He contended that it was absurd to hold up American institutions as a pattern to this country, for the Americans had not yet learnt the very alphabet of liberty, much less could they teach this country.

The Americans were beginning to feel that they must free themselves from participation in slavery if they wished to maintain their own political freedom. Even the President of the United States, in a letter which had recently been published, had referred not only to the possibility of the loss of political freedom, but to the loss of national existence; and the *Cotton Plant*, a journal supported in this country by the American slaveholders, had stated that if the present Anti-slavery agitation continued they looked forward not only to the dissolution of the Union, but to such states as Louisiana humbly betaking themselves to the protection of France. It might be said that Englishmen had great evils of their own. He did not deny it, but they endeavoured to diminish and prevent them, while America did its best to perpetuate and extend the crime of slavery. (Hear, hear.) It might be said that they ought to act justly to India, and he believed that they did look forward to a time when the Hindoos should be raised to a level with themselves. Could any American say the same of the slaves? Did they not look upon them as a subject race, which they might trample under foot? There never was a period in which the principles of despotism and tyranny were so strong as at present. With one exception, the principles of freedom appeared in abeyance. Freedom was not selfish, but self-denying, and they could only preserve their liberty by performing their duty to the subject races of India. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Forster concluded by urging the importance of emigrants to America when they reached that country, associating themselves with the ranks of the Anti-slavery party.

Mr. Ald. J. WILSON seconded the resolution.

The Rev. G. W. CONDER, on rising to propose the next resolution, was loudly applauded. He said he deemed it not merely a right which they possessed, but a duty incumbent in some matters of very world-wide interest, that they should interfere with one another. He quite granted that, as a general principle, it was right that one nation should interfere as little as possible with the internal concerns of another, and he believed a very great amount of wide-spread mischief had resulted from the practice of international interference. But there were some things, which, though national in locality were yet much wider in their influence, in which humanity itself was so intensely interested that it became a positive duty that they should, at any rate to the extent of protesting as loudly as they could, interfere with the internal affairs of another nation; and he conceived slavery to be one of these things—a sin against humanity, and therefore a sin against him and against every other man who deemed humanity to be outraged by slavery. (Hear, hear.) He moved:—

That the system of slavery as it now exists in America is grievously opposed to the whole spirit of the Gospel of Christ, and is an oppressive iniquity which no Christian ought to palliate or connive at; and that this meeting deeply deplores the fact that so many of the American churches should be the abettors and defenders, and even perpetrators, of this sin of slavery.

Could they imagine Jesus of Nazareth standing at one of those scenes that were to be seen any day, alas! in some of the States of America—at a slave auction, and smiling approvingly when, as was done a few years ago, one of these chattels was put up and knocked down by the auctioneer's hammer as a good Christian? That was to be an enhancement of the value of the poor woman to her purchaser—that she was a good Christian. Could they imagine the Great Lord of their spirits standing by and smiling then?

Mr. Ald. HARRISON, of Wakefield, in a few appropriate remarks, seconded the resolution, expressing his conviction that it was the Church of Christ in England, in its various branches, that must give the death-blow to the abominable institution of slavery. (Hear, hear.) When they were visited by American ministers, they should refuse their support to any who did not discountenance slavery, and they might thus do much, indirectly, to aid those who were labouring to accomplish the abolition of slavery. (Applause.)

We are authorised to state that Mr. Robert Chambers is not the author of the "Vestiges of Creation."—*The Bookseller*.

H E REFORM MOVEMENT.

In compliance with a requisition, the Mayor of Hull convened a public meeting in the Town Hall, on Monday evening week, to consider the question of Parliamentary Reform. Mr. James Clay, M.P., was one of the chief speakers. Before his address a series of resolutions were passed unanimously in favour of a rating suffrage, readjustment of the representation and triennial Parliaments. A resolution in favour of the ballot (though opposed by several persons) was also carried. Mr. CLAY, M.P., spoke in reply to a vote of thanks for his attendance. He said that there is a great demand for reform. He argued against equal electoral districts, and for the ballot. He also explained why the reformers in London had elected Mr. Bright to bring in a bill.

If the Government brought in a reform bill—some improvement on the present system—I do not quite see how the liberal Members of the House of Commons could have voted against that bill on its second reading, when its principle came to be discussed—presuming it to be some improvement on the present system, if they had no bill of their own to vote for. They would have been obliged to vote for it and go into committee. Once in committee, heaven help us—(laughter)—two or three months in discussing all sorts of details, amidst which you forget its principles—spent in the hottest weather, with the Thames in its most offensive state, and opponents wily, careful to take every advantage of the disunion which would be sure, on some points, to prevail amongst us—fighting one part of the party against the other, the result would be, that after months of the hottest work, and with a vast amount of confused labour, we might probably pass a bill which would be little better: or perhaps worse than none at all. Now, if the radical party throughout the country meet as you have met—defined as you have defined, that which they require—if Mr. Bright, who is not pledged to any particular principles in this matter, but who is most anxious to collect the desires and the wants of the country on the subject, embodies in his bill those your requirements, we then have a very proper and legitimate weapon to oppose to the Government bill, if the Government bill, although an improvement of the present state, does not go far enough to satisfy us. We then vote against that bill because we have had the courage to propose a better of our own. (Cheers.) It was for that reason that the conference in London selected Mr. Bright, and requested him to prepare a bill. That conference was called by the Parliamentary Reform Committee—a committee of which I have the honour to be a member, and which has been in existence for about a year. Its duty had been to collect from all parts of the country, and by very voluminous correspondence, the opinions of all sections of Reformers, as to the amount of reform they thought it safe and best to ask for; and, from the answers received, the committee had decidedly made up their minds that the great majority of feeling in the country was in favour of precisely that measure of reform which the meeting that evening embodied in the resolution. Mr. Bright had honestly and wisely said, "I will bring in a bill; but understand I do it on my own responsibility; I will not be tied by this programme—that which the committee present me."

His (Mr. Clay's) belief was that Mr. Bright's bill would be very much what the programme and their resolutions of that evening were. On the other hand those who asked him to prepare a bill, have the right to judge of it when they see it, and are not pledged beforehand to anything which they do not know. He thought Lord John Russell would not be tolerated as the leader of the liberals as long as he resisted the ballot. With regard to Lord Derby's coming Reform Bill, it would probably fall short of the requirements of the occasion, and it was the duty of reformers throughout to meet and express their views on the subject. Mr. HENRY LEWIS, a candidate for Parliament as the coadjutor of Mr. Clay at the next election, endorsed Mr. Clay's sentiments.

At Bury, Mr. PHILIPS, one of the members of that town, has addressed the non-electors. The hon. gentleman's speech was chiefly about reform. He scouted the arguments pressed into the service of the opponents of reform from the condition of France and the United States, and showed that these countries differed so much from this in the circumstances of their population that analogy is fallacious. He thus alluded to the plan of reform sketched by Mr. Bright—

He understood that the bill would embrace the following principles:—1st, vote by ballot; 2nd, a county franchise embracing all 10s. householders; and 3rd, a borough franchise including either householder or ratepayers, he could not say which. He would give such a measure his cordial and sincere support. (Loud cheers.) He was also in favour of triennial Parliaments, which, he thought, would tend to prevent many useless contests; and also a proper re-distribution of seats.

At the last weekly meeting of the Ballot Society a letter was read from Mr. R. LERCH, of Southport, Lancashire, from which the following is an extract:—

Having been in business in New Orleans and New York for twenty years, I can confidently say I have never heard assertions with regard to the ballot more unfounded than those of the *Times* newspaper. I have been in a majority of the States of the Union, and I do not remember to have met with a single person who proposed open voting as a remedy for the inevitable evils incidental to the American system of Government. Corruption in America arises generally in the large cities, from the ignorant, mostly foreign, population being admitted to vote. They feel no patriotic interest in the working of American institutions, but they do feel an immediate interest in being employed in crowds in corporation jobs at enormous wages. Moreover, no conclusive argument could justly be drawn with regard to the ballot from the United States, where the option of hiding the vote, the established practice of the country, the greater equality in property, destroy all improper desire to exercise undue influence over the voter. Without the ballot I think an extensive suffrage here would be an unmixed evil.

A letter was read from Mr. BERKELEY, M.P., sug-

gesting that a ballot meeting should be held in Kidderminster to answer the anti-ballot speech of the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P., and directions were given to carry out Mr. Berkeley's suggestions. The canvass for signatures to the petition of the electors of the City of London in favour of the ballot proceeds most favourably. The petition has already been signed by the leading supporters of Lord John Russell at the City election in 1857.

The Doncaster Town Council, on Saturday, unanimously agreed to present a memorial to the Earl of Derby, as the First Lord of the Treasury, representing the claims of Doncaster to a direct representation in Parliament; and the Mayor, Alderman Sir Isaac Morley, and the Town Clerk were appointed a deputation to convey the wishes of the Council to his lordship. A public meeting of the inhabitants of the town, held a few days previously, unanimously resolved upon presenting to the Premier a similar document, signed by the Mayor on behalf of the meeting.

There has been a similar meeting held at Dewsbury for constituting it a Parliamentary borough, to which an amendment was moved in favour of Mr. Bright's reform programme, and also that Dewsbury might be enfranchised in any new Reform Bill. The amendment was carried by a considerable majority. The meeting then broke up in confusion. The petition carried by the promoters of the amendment is to be entrusted to Lord Goderich, and also to Mr. Bright.

On Friday evening last a meeting on the subject of Parliamentary Reform was held at Bonhill, Vale of Leven, near Dumbarton. There was a large attendance, and the proceedings were spirited. The chair was occupied by Mr. James Stirling, of Cordale. There was some difference of opinion as to how far it would be advisable to extend the suffrage, but a conciliatory course was adopted and all the resolutions were passed unanimously. An association, to be called the Vale of Leven Parliamentary Reform Association, was formed, and a committee appointed to direct its operations.

A correspondent at Huddersfield points out an error which appeared in our last week's report of the reform meeting in that town. The resolution carried was in favour of a rating suffrage. An amendment for manhood suffrage scarcely found a seconder, and was supported by only about twenty persons. By a printer's error the name of Mr. W. Willans, the mover of the first resolution, was wrongly spelt.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1859.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

PARIS, Tuesday, January 4th.

The *Constitutionnel* of this morning says, that it is enabled to communicate textually the words the Emperor addressed to M. Hubner on New Year's Day, and which, commented on in public, produced a certain agitation. The Emperor said:—

I regret that our relations with your Government are not so good as they were, but I request you to tell the Emperor that my personal feelings for him have not changed.

ITALY.

A private letter of the 30th ultimo from Milan says:—"Here the agitation is increasing, notwithstanding the recent measures with which the Austrian Government has endeavoured to mitigate the severity of the new regulations on the subject of conscription. The quarrels between the people and the soldiers on account of the cigars are continual. On Sunday, the 26th, there was a serious affray at the Comasina Gate, and some workmen were arrested, but rescued by their companions. On the following Tuesday cries were uttered of 'Death to the Austrians,' in the hearing of some officers. It is perfectly clear that the soldiers have orders to keep quiet and not directly thwart the people, for otherwise in the present state of things sanguinary scenes must have ensued." The writer adds that civil commissioners have been appointed in the different quarters of the city to try summarily any persons accused of disturbing the public peace.

The Archduke Maximilian, who until recently appeared but very seldom in public, and when he accompanied the Archduchess took the most secluded routes, has now changed his tactics. He goes to the theatres every evening, exhibits himself in the most frequented thoroughfares, and invariably by himself. The Archduke no longer permits those whom he invites to absent themselves upon any plea; and there is the example of Prince Porcia to show what fate awaits those that dare to say no.

The *Ost Deutsch Post* of Vienna quotes a letter from Nice, stating on what it thinks good authority that the Russian Government having applied to the King of Naples for permission to establish a coal depot at Brindisi, the latter has peremptorily refused his consent.

SERVIA.

BELGRADE, Monday, Jan. 3.

The Prince Alexander leaves to-day with his family for Vienna.

Prince Milosch has sent a telegraphic despatch, announcing that he awaits with pleasure the deputation bringing the offer of the Kuptschina.

In consequence of this telegram there is great rejoicing among the people.

A telegraphic despatch from Belgrade of the 31st ult., states that the Provisional Government, installed in the name of Prince Milosch, was acting regularly

and was supported by the country; also that complete tranquillity prevailed. The Skuptschina had authorised the return to their country of political exiles and emigrants.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

By the arrival of the Overland Bombay Mail we have dates with detailed news from Bombay to the 9th of December. Tantia Topee had been defeated with severe loss. Vigorous efforts were on foot to catch him. Maun Singh had been defeated in Bundelcund by Brigadier Smith with great slaughter. The Oude Talookdars were coming in everywhere. The enemy had also been defeated with loss at Goomtee by General Grant. An insurrection on a small scale had occurred in Burmah.

If Tantia Topee be not Nana Sahib, as believed by some officers in India, the whereabouts of the real Nana still remains a matter of doubt and speculation. One rumour is that he intends to make his way to Central India, and there unfurl a banner of revolt which would give us a great deal more trouble.

MR. CARDWELL AT OXFORD.

Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Langston, the two members for Oxford, have addressed their constituents. Both speak strongly in favour of a satisfactory measure of reform. Mr. CARDWELL, who was received with loud and prolonged cheering, said, after some introductory remarks,—

My friend has referred to a bill brought in four years ago by a Government of which I myself had the honour to be a member. It may be that subsequent experience may suggest to those whose anxious duty it will be to bring forward a Reform Bill, important amendments and changes in the details of this measure: but everybody who refers to that measure of Lord John Russell will see that, whether its details were right or wrong, at all events its object was to add those individuals to the constituency who corresponded to the test of intelligence and education. With regard to the re-distribution of seats, disfranchisement was the order of that bill, for, if I recollect right, about sixty or seventy seats would have fallen, to be taken from small places and re-apportioned to the great seats of industry and commerce. It may be that some other number is now more suited to the exigencies of the time, and we shall hear the reasons which dictate the change; but this I say, that if in the extension of the franchise there be no arbitrary rule, but a sincere desire to make the fitness of the elector the cause of this election regardless of consequences to party or to class—if, in the re-distribution of seats the desire be to remove manifest defects and to give power to great combinations of industry and intelligence, to add strength to the institutions of this country, the bill, whether it correspond to the details of the bill of 1854, or differ from them, will deserve to be considered an ample bill and an honest bill, and come from whatever quarter it may, I trust it will receive the cordial and generous consideration of all independent persons, both within and without the walls of Parliament. (Loud cheers.)

The right hon. gentleman concluded by urging the importance of increasing the efficiency of the national defences.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Disraeli left the Royal Hotel, Torquay, on Saturday, for their town residence, Grosvenor-gate.

The lectures delivered under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association are usually attended by overflowing audiences, but last night Exeter Hall was, if possible, packed with a still denser mass of human beings, the Rev. O. H. Spurgeon being the attraction. Mr. Spurgeon's topic was *De Propaganda Fide*, and the reverend gentleman illustrated his subject with his usual vigour.

The long protracted dispute between the General and Saloon Omnibus Companies is now in a fair way of progress to a final determination. A more amicable spirit has arisen between the representatives of each company, and it is finally agreed that the whole of the questions and matters in difference, with full powers, should be referred to Mr. Barstow, of the common law bar, a gentleman of considerable experience and standing, who has consented to undertake the onerous task, the decision and award to be final.

The *Madrid Gazette* announces officially that full satisfaction has been given to Spain for the exactions at Tampico.

The following is from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 11th of November:—"The stream of adventurers has been diverted from the north. They are pouring back from Keppel Bay and Port Curtis. Some, however, are still going, and these are the men who will be most likely to succeed if there are paying gold fields in the neighbourhood of the Fitzroy River. They are mostly practical miners.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Fresh up, to-day, an unusually small supply of English wheat came to hand, and the show of samples was, consequently, trifling. For all kinds, the demand ruled steady, at full Monday's improvement in value. Foreign wheat—the show of which was seasonably large—was in moderate request, at full quotations. Malting barley realised fully late quotations; but grinding and distilling sorts were very dull. The malt trade was in a sluggish state, at previous quotations. There was a fair demand for oats, at the late advance. The supply on offer was moderate. Beans and peas were a dull inquiry, on former terms. Flour, however, was in steady request.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	450	940	1,880	1,410	300
Irish	—	—	—	1,000	—
Foreign	4,300	6,730	—	12,730	30 sacks

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THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Noncon."—We regret that, owing to the pressure upon us last week of a multiplicity of matters demanding our attention, we omitted to acknowledge his customary genial and generous Christmas greeting. We do so now with many thanks.

"A Constant Reader," at Warminster, will be gratified to learn that the publication he suggests is being proceeded with.

"A Constant Reader."—We really have no room for a controversy on the point mentioned in his note. He is right, no doubt.

"A. M."—We can admit no further correspondence on the subject of the Milton Club. The matter cannot be settled by such means.

"H. S."—The poem is too extensive for our columns.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1859.

SUMMARY.

THE NEW YEAR opens with a dark cloud upon the European horizon. There appears to be more of reality in the description lately given by the French press of the excited state of Italy than was at first supposed. Every week's report from Lombardy, Venice, and the Roman States, speaks of increasing disaffection and agitation. Austria has made her last effort to conciliate her Italian subjects, and has failed. The Archduke Maximilian has done his best to win the regard of the population of Lombardy, by his suavity and conciliatory bearing, and may perhaps have succeeded in gaining their respect for himself. But Lombardy is governed from Vienna; and the Austrian Cabinet, so far from having seconded the efforts of their Viceroy, have by their new law of conscription, and abrupt changes in the coinage, made their yoke more galling than ever in Northern Italy. It is impossible now to discover any ground for believing that any substantial change for the better will occur. The Emperor of Austria is a mere puppet in the hands of the Catholic priests, and his own proper dominions, as well as Lombardy, are in reality under the thumb of the College of Cardinals at Rome.

There seems no reason to doubt that Northern Italy is in a state of dangerous exasperation, such as has not been known since 1848. Yet, in the midst of the effervescence, the self-restraint of the population is worthy of all admiration. That must be a deep-seated discontent which can keep within the moderate bounds observed by the oppressed Lombards. Austria, strong in overwhelming military forces and in almost impregnable fortresses, is powerless against the policy of passive resistance. From the Ticino to the Isonzo smoking has ceased, and thus one large source of the oppressor's revenue is being cut off. When matters have reached this extremity, peace for any length of time is scarcely possible. As Count Stadion is reported to have said, the cannon alone can decide the issue.

"War in the spring"—is the watchword that passes from one extremity of Italy to another. That hope, however created, is likely for a time

to induce all classes of Italians to wait in patience the hour of supposed deliverance. But popular feeling has been raised too high to again subside without finding vent in action; especially now that Austria has shown that she either cannot or will not make real concessions. The assassination at Pavia, the peculiar state of affairs at Milan, the recent brutal act of the Duke of Modena, the arming of the King of Naples, the summons of Garibaldi to Turin for consultation on the formation of a national guard and 10,000 volunteers,—are so many signs of the gravity of the crisis. Such are the circumstances under which the Emperor of the French has made known to all Europe his marked disapproval of Austrian policy in Italy. According to all human probability it is the spark applied to a barrel of gunpowder. Russia and Austria, we are told, are on the point of coming into our money market for loans—a circumstance regarded as a guarantee of their present pacific intentions. But can either of these Powers now avert a catastrophe in Italy? Is it possible for either the Emperor of the French or the King of Sardinia, or all the great Powers combined, to roll back the tide of insurrection that is ready to overflow the plains of Lombardy?

From this untoward prospect we turn to our own domestic affairs, which are so materially influenced by European events. The new year opens auspiciously for the prospects of trade. In 1858 the commerce of the country slowly recovered from the convulsions of the autumn of 1857, and, according to the trade circulars for the new year, business in every department, except the shipping interest, is both active and sound. The national revenue also continues to be buoyant. The returns for the past quarter show an increase of more than one million as compared with the corresponding period of last year—a time of depression—but of only 200,000*l.* as compared with 1856. The Customs and Excise returns indicate a steady increase of commercial activity. Though the gross revenue for the past year was 70,390,342*l.*, there was still a decrease to the extent of over four millions, in consequence of the reduction of the Income Tax, which shows a diminution of no less than 7,546,809*l.* in the twelvemonth. It thus appears probable that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have no surplus to deal with, when he makes his financial statement next session.

The signs of increased religious zeal both in the Church of England and beyond its pale are multiplying around us. St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, Exeter Hall, and St. James's Hall, are now opened every Sunday for services for the working classes. Though it appears certain that the majority who attend on these occasions are of a superior grade, the interest of the real poor in these efforts for their spiritual elevation is manifestly increasing. Something has been done to surmount the obstacle to Christianity presented by popular indifference. There is a visible change in the feelings of the great mass of the working classes towards those who are studying their religious welfare—witness the scene presented on Monday evening in St. Giles's, where the very poor crowded the house of God to listen to the message of the Gospel. The Bishop of London acts wisely in coupling the social with the religious improvement of the poor. The interest he is taking in the hard lot of omnibus servants, and in refuges for the homeless, brings him into more direct contact with the hardships and miseries he would mitigate, and increases the influence of the religion he represents over the hearts of the population. But the revelations of the last fortnight have, besides evoking the liberality of the benevolent, revealed more vividly the extent of the moral waste yet to be recovered. While relieving destitution, it is earnestly to be hoped that the idea contained in the following extract from the *Daily News* will be kept in the foreground:—

We build our prisons, and we strive to make them moral reformatories. But our exertions are paralysed, because we have to feed and lodge the rogue more comfortably than the honest labourer. We then take a step in advance; we establish our ragged schools; we open our refuges for the destitute; we found institutions where the wandering Arab of our streets may learn the value of industry. Thus we strive to diminish the number of those who in reply to the policeman's "Move on," find their entrance into prison. Cannot we take another step in advance,—go to the very root of the evil? Replace the moral jungle which breeds the inmates of the prison, the reformatory, the ragged and the Arab population, by fit dwellings for the habitation of the honest and industrious working men?

We have this week tidings from Dr. Livingstone, who is proceeding successfully in his mission of exploration on the Zambesi, but finds the river shallow, and somewhat unhealthy—facts which are partly accounted for by the unfavourable season for prosecuting his enterprise. At Tête he was received by his faithful and expectant Makololos with transports of joy. The report of a possible attack on Kuruman, the missionary settlement of Mr. Moffat, by the Trans-Vaal Boers, will be read

with anxious sympathy by every friend to the evangelisation of Africa. We earnestly hope that the powerful influence of the Governor of the Cape may avail to avert the threatened catastrophe.

RUMOURS OF WAR.

ON New-Year's-day, there was a grand reception at the Tuileries, in conformity with ancient custom. The Emperor and Empress, with the Princes and Princesses of the Empire, attended by all the great officers of State, Cardinals, Ministers, Marshals, and Admirals, heard mass in the chapel of the palace, received the respects of the functionaries of their household, met and exchanged salutations with the Corps Diplomatique, and allowed to be presented to them the generals and officers of the National Guard, the officers of the army of Paris, the officers of the navy, and a great many others. Etiquette reigned supreme—all was done according to programme—all but one little circumstance. In the very midst of this leaden ceremony in which every posture, every movement, every word, was guarded, there flashed forth a momentary incident that has attracted the anxious attention of all Europe. Among the members of the diplomatic body present on the occasion was M. Hubner, minister of Austria at the Court of the Tuileries. During the levée, the Emperor addressed him pointedly, and said that he regretted that the relations between France and Austria were so bad, although his personal sentiments for the Emperor of Austria were the same as ever. These few words were spoken, we are told, with a much more emphatic tone of voice and animated gesture, than the Emperor generally employs. The impression produced upon bystanders may be conjectured from the fact that Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War, subsequently went up to M. Hubner, and said, "I suppose I must not give you my hand after that." The Paris Bourse instantly shows serious depression. Our own Stock Exchange sympathises. The spark has fallen in a magazine of gunpowder—and, whether dropped accidentally or by design, the danger of explosion is felt to be imminent.

For, unfortunately, France and Austria cannot indulge in menacing speeches towards each other, without producing an effect upon far more excitable bodies than the Diplomatic Corps. Northern Italy, but especially that portion of it which is under Austrian rule, or is graciously protected by Austrian bayonets, can hardly now be restrained from insurrection. The exasperated people of those degraded States are at once excited to the highest pitch of expectation, and kept, for the present, within the limits of sulky endurance, by their confident hope, originally kindled by newspaper paragraphs published at Paris, that there will be war in the Spring, and that Louis Napoleon, and Victor Emmanuel, will drive the hated Austrian beyond the Alps. These incendiary paragraphs were probably scattered about with no other intention than that of scaring Austria into acquiescence in the Italian policy of the Emperor—but the effect of them upon the inflammable materials that abound in Northern Italy cannot be restrained at will. The people of that region will listen to no explanations, will believe no denials. They have persuaded themselves that the prophecy must be fulfilled—and the temper of mind generated by the prophecy, is the first preparation towards the fulfilment. It is at this critical moment, when expectation in Italy is so intense that not a pin can drop without exciting attention, that the Emperor of France flings down a hand grenade in the presence of all Europe, as if, after long premeditation, he had resolved on war. Whatever may be his object, the danger of popular insurrection in Italy is vastly increased, and, in the present temper of European Courts, a popular insurrection would almost certainly involve the Continent in war.

The explanation of the "bad relations" between France and Austria must be sought in the Papal Court. The secret of Louis Napoleon's dissatisfaction with the government of his Holiness is fully known, perhaps, only to himself. There may be some personal element at the bottom of it—or it may be that the sacred authorities in Rome who play the puppet with their amiable but feeble-minded Pontiff, close round the Emperor somewhat more pressingly than is convenient, and, in return for the sanction they have thrown around the Imperial throne, and for the loyal services of the priesthood in France, demand larger sacrifices than the Emperor is willing to grant. Be the cause, however, what it may, certain it is that Louis Napoleon desires to withdraw from acting the pitiful part of police constable to that wretched Government. It does not, just now, fall in with his policy to employ his choicest legions in bolstering up the execrable system which preys, like a cancer, upon the pontifical dominions. But he cannot permit Austria to step into his post. Hence his negotiations with the Court of Vienna—negotiations

which the Concordat might have forewarned him would be useless—to prevail upon Austria simultaneously with his own evacuation of Rome, to withdraw her troops from the Legations, in case the Papal Government should persistently refuse such reforms as would restore to it an aspect of decency in the eyes of scandalised Europe. The Pope, being “thus left alone with his glory,” would be constrained by fear to make those moderate concessions which, so long as he is protected by foreign bayonets, he obstinately refuses. The Emperor of Austria, however, is not the man to fall in with any such policy. He has been too carefully trained in obedience to the Church, to presume to question, much less to subvert, her temporal dominion. Not a regiment will he recall from her territories, and should Napoleon order his legions to vacate their quarters at Rome, the rear of the French army would instantly be succeeded by the van of an Austrian one. This is the state of things which has given occasion to several covert attempts to make Austria quail for her Italian provinces. These attempts having failed to make any impression on Austrian bigotry, the Emperor tries what will be the effect of flinging an impatient speech, in the hearing of all Europe, at the head of M. Hubner, and the *Times*, well instructed, no doubt, in the game that is being played, fulminates an article against Papal government, and, for the first time, admits that, during the brief reign of the Triumvirate in 1848, which, until now it never ceased to vilify, “the men of the Eternal City then appeared before Europe with something of the stature of antiquity.”

Out of the present imbroglio, rendered still more menacing by the desire of Austria to occupy Servia, and the refusal of France to permit it, it is impossible to calculate what disastrous events may spring. The Emperor of France cannot indulge his fancy for boiling naphtha every now and then on board of ship, without trying to the utmost the nerves of fellow-passengers. He may be very clever—he may not, he probably does not, mean a conflagration—but his experiments are very unpleasant to his neighbours. We are half afraid, from the tone of the *Times*, that efforts are being made to drive our own Government into the plot. No doubt, we should furnish a very handy cat's paw for drawing the hot chestnuts out of the fire—especially, if our population could but be prevailed on to forget Parliamentary Reform, and bawl out for the independence of Italy, and the dethronement of the Pope. It is an idea worthy of the Emperor to have conceived, and worthy of our own effete statesmen to promote. Let us be on our guard! The game of Continental politics is getting far too hot and serious for safety—and, unhappily, it has become complicated with our own efforts for, and chances of, freer political institutions. But the main peril lies in the warlike propensities of our own people. If they can but be tickled, flattered, and cajoled into a hope of handing liberty and independence to Italy on the point of the bayonet, they may as well take leave of their domestic plans of renovation for a long time to come.

Let us not be mistaken. We, at least, have no sympathy with Austria. She will richly deserve any punishment she may get. But we have as little confidence in the intervention of the military despot of France in the affairs of Italy, as we have in the bureaucratic and ecclesiastical management of Austria. At any rate, let the two rivals fight it out between them, if so they are disposed, without any aid from us. We have already shed enough blood for Italy, and a pretty issue has come of it. It behoves us now to maintain a dignified neutrality. We have business of our own on hand. Let our Government be compelled to attend to that. It will be quite important enough to fill their hands.

THE IONIAN MISSION.

We are sorry for Mr. Gladstone. He is the victim of an accident. His philhellenic sympathies have betrayed him into a most embarrassing position. He accepts at the hands of a Government which he could not join, a commission which opened to him a fair prospect of making himself useful, and of gratifying at the same time romantic and classical tastes. The inhabitants of the Ionian Islands, the Septinsular republic, have for a long time past been excessively restive under the Protectorate of Great Britain. They have had a free constitution—but they do not appear to value it, save as a means of worrying away the ruler given them by the treaty of Vienna, and annexing themselves to the kingdom of Greece. They prefer wretched government under King Otho, to tolerable government under a British Commissioner. Their longings are all traditional. They wish to share the fate of their brethren. To be a portion of a kingdom of Greece is their daily aspiration. To be under the milder and better regulated dominion of a foreigner is their principal grievance. It is a disease, if disease at all, of the blood. Fancy

makes them more wretched than reality. What they have to urge against us is our being in the Islands in the capacity of ruler, at all. What they wish us to do is to take ourselves off—not because we oppress them, not because we restrict them within unreasonable bounds, not because we are negligent of their complaints—but because we are not Greeks.

Well, Mr. Gladstone goes out as Extraordinary Commissioner to inquire into the grievances of these imaginative and patriotic islanders, and to ascertain whether they may not be capable of redress. But he has hardly quitted the coasts of his own country, before a despatch written home some time since by Sir John Young, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and argumentatively recommending the surrender of all these islands but Corfu, appears in the *Daily News* in extenso. Of course, the publication of this stolen document instantly led to the conclusion that Mr. Gladstone's special mission had been undertaken to carry into effect Sir John Young's recommendations. Over the water, and over the Alps, the inferential rumour sped along, outstripping Her Majesty's envoy, and reaching the “Isles of Greece” before him. The inhabitants were intoxicated with delight. They looked out for the arrival of Mr. Gladstone as if he were the angel sent from heaven who was to touch their chains, make them free, and restore them to the arms of their mother-country for ever. The right hon. gentleman, therefore, was welcomed with an ovation. “Long live Gladstone the Philhellene” was the shout with which he was everywhere received. At Cephalonia the young men took the horses out of his chariot, and drew him along in triumph. At Zante, the crowd, impatient at being excluded from his levée, broke into the fore-court, and were with difficulty kept out of the house by the guard. Everywhere the same enthusiasm met him—everywhere the costume and flag of Greece were visible—from every quarter flattering addresses came flowing in upon the Extraordinary Commissioner, all of them terminating with a demand for “annexation to Greece.”

It is decidedly unpleasant to be *filled* under a mistake. It is most awkward to be immensely popular for being believed to be about to do the very thing which it is your one business to prevent being done. Mr. Gladstone has had to pass through this most trying ordeal. He has been obliged to convince the Septinsular patriots that they were under a grievous delusion when they mistook him for a brother—to tell them, in so many words, that they “are out of their senses.” Their idea of nationality is “certainly a phantom—a dream. Nay it is worse.” They who clamour for it, “by clamouring for the impossible, exclude the possible.” Her Majesty's Government, in short, neither possess the power, nor the desire, to occupy Corfu as a Crown colony, nor to appeal to the European Powers to abrogate the treaty of 1815. Poor Mr. Gladstone! It was cruel work to have to speak so sternly and so plainly to men who had welcomed him under a mistaken notion that he was charged with the pleasant duty of gratifying their wishes. He did it, of course—for he is a man of conscience—somewhat severely to the Bishop of Zante—rather more mildly to the Bishop of Cephalonia. But it is plain that the main object of his mission has been frustrated. He will, probably, through no indiscretion of his own, but in consequence of the untimely publication of Sir John Young's despatch, leave matters in the Ionian Islands in a more disturbed state than he found them.

There are not a few who will turn Mr. Gladstone's want of success in a mission which accident rendered impracticable, into evidence of his want of statesmanship. Especially may this be expected from the Palmerstonian press. None of that faction will leave a single public man who unites great intellectual power with a conscience, without doing their best to taint his reputation. It was so they howled down Lord John Russell on his return from Vienna—it is so they are pursuing Mr. Bright—it is so they will aim to destroy Mr. Gladstone. We trust, however, in the candour of the British public to give him a fair hearing, and an honourable sentence. Such men, however unfortunate, cannot long be kept down by faction, spiteful as it may be. Moral qualities always have the advantage, in the long run, over intellectual qualities—and we make no doubt that Mr. Gladstone will be held in honour by the honest hearted of his countrymen, when the names of his detractors will be cast out to rot in oblivion.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH CORRESPONDENCE.

The official correspondence between the Earl of Malmesbury and Mr. Dallas the American Minister, though referring to past events, has a present interest—nothing having since been done to settle the matter in dispute between the two Governments. Our Foreign Minister contends

that it is most indispensable, in the interest of civilisation and the police of the seas, that there should be a power of verifying the nationality of a vessel suspected on good grounds of carrying false colours. He suggests that the arrangement agreed to by France, that a boat may be sent alongside of a suspected ship, and may ask for papers, but not, unless invited, board the vessel, should be assented to by America. Mr. Cass, the Secretary of State for the United States, declines, however, to accept this proposal. While regretting that the flag of the United States should ever have been prostituted to unworthy purposes, he entertains a strong conviction that the occasional abuse of the flag of any nation is an evil far less to be deprecated than would be the establishment of a pretension like this, which is incompatible with the freedom of the seas. But while avowing this conviction, he says that “the United States are not less solicitous than Great Britain that a remedy should be found for this false employment of national colours, to which Lord Malmesbury refers in just terms of condemnation, and the President, though not prepared to make any suggestions upon the subject, is yet ready to receive any propositions which the British Government may feel disposed to make, and to consider them with an earnest hope that the object may be safely and satisfactorily attained.” It does not appear that any satisfactory arrangement has been, or is likely to be, proposed by our Government since the date of this correspondence.

The President of the United States declares that the American squadron employed on the coast of Africa in suppressing the slave trade has not yet yielded results commensurate with the loss of life and property it has occasioned, and hints at the desirableness of abrogating so much of the treaty of 1842 as creates an obligation in those States that are parties to it, to maintain squadrons of repression in the African seas. If the United States resolve to give up the arrangement for the forcible suppression of the slave trade, we can only accept that decision. Not even the most zealous upholder of the right of search would advise going to war with any nation that refused to co-operate with us in the suppression of the evil. It is useless to conceal the fact that the withdrawal of America from the treaty of 1842 would be followed by the refusal of other Powers to abide by its provisions, and would be a deathblow to the system of ocean police so zealously supported by English statesmen, but attended with so small practical success.

It is impossible to deny the claim put forward by Mr. Cass, that “the ocean shall be left free to the merchant vessels of all nations,” and that every state should maintain its own police without the interference of others. The American flag may be occasionally abused, but that is a smaller evil than the interruption to commerce which would result from a recognition of the full “right of visitation.” Piracy prevailed long before the present slave trade, but no international law existed, or was needed, permitting the visitation of all vessels at sea for the purpose of suppressing it. If the present policy is to be maintained, there would not probably be much practical difficulty in extinguishing the slave trade without the right of search. As the *Examiner* pithily remarks: “All our arguments for identification of the nationality with the flag are precisely the arguments used in defence of the continental passport system. We advocate a police for the seas analogous to the French and Austrian police for the land. . . . How is the thief or cut-throat discovered on land? The capture is generally made at the risk of the officer, if there be error, but how seldom does error occur. And the practised naval officer is not less shrewd than the detective in discovering the signs and tokens of a guilty traffic.”

Happily the course of events is showing us the most effectual means of suppressing the African slave trade. It is to the Western coast of that continent, rather than to police visitation on the high seas, that the opponents of the infamous traffic should direct their attention. By the development of the resources of the country, and the encouragement of the pursuits of peaceful industry, the labour of the negro is gradually becoming too valuable to be purchased by slave-dealers. For some years the price of negroes has so greatly increased that the Cuban planters, equally with the French speculators, have found great difficulty in supplying their demands on the African coast. Native chiefs find it more profitable to employ their subjects in raising produce for exportation than in selling them to slave ships. The commerce of Western Africa has increased beyond all reasonable expectation, and is still capable of indefinite expansion. There is thus good reason for indulging the hope that in a few more years our armed cruisers on the coast of Africa may be entirely withdrawn without any risk of a revival of the odious traffic it has tried to suppress.

Spirit of the Press.

The *Observer* alludes to rumours of a diversity of opinion in Lord Derby's Cabinet on reform, and to the probability of the Tory section having been obliged to give way. The following speculations, though, perhaps, only guess-work, are not without interest:—

It may easily be believed that Lord Stanley, with his very advanced views, which savour more of Radicalism than Conservatism, earnestly argues for a very advanced measure; and as he is, although a young man, high in repute as a politician, it is not improbable that his opinions will have weight, especially as it is no secret that, although attached to his father, he does not hesitate to differ from him, and express his views in a very firm and decided tone. As for the versatile Chancellor of the Exchequer, there is no knowing to what length he will go; he is devotedly, and very naturally too, attached to office, and he will assuredly give his support to any measure of the Government that is likely to pass; for on their passing a Reform Bill hangs the continuance of the present administration. Mr. Secretary Walpole will naturally follow in the wake of Mr. Disraeli, and will yield to his bland arguments. Sir Bulwer Lytton, having been once an advanced Liberal, may perchance be persuaded to return to his old love. Sir John Pakington, when out of office, showed such a strong bias towards Liberal measures, that it was more than once confidently reported he was about to enter Lord Palmerston's Cabinet; he, therefore, will be no impediment to a very liberal measure. General Peel will probably be perfectly indifferent, and, if anything, will perhaps follow in the steps which probably his late illustrious relative would have followed in the present emergency had he been spared to his country. Lord John Manners may still stick to his old Tory predilections, and so may Mr. Henley, but the latter is far too sensible and far-seeing a man to allow his predilections to bias his judgment; and although it is hard to relinquish early fancies, yet even he may be found willing to give in his adhesion to a very liberal scheme. Of the members of the Cabinet in the Lords, Lord Derby naturally stands first. He has been born and bred a politician and a statesman, and he knows well enough that, unless the Government bring in a very liberal bill, they will be ousted and overthrown. No very great opposition may be expected from him, and it is currently reported that he, and he alone, has prepared the Government measure. Lord Salisbury, although a thorough-going Tory, has such faith in Lord Derby, that where the former leads he will follow; and Lords Malmesbury and Hardwicke will doubtless consent to swallow their Toryism, although with a wry face. The Lord Chancellor, erewhile the inveterate opponent of the admission of Jews into Parliament, has shown himself so pliant that it is not at all improbable he will as gracefully yield his opinion on reform as he did on the Jew question. As for the other members of the Government not in the Cabinet, it may easily be believed that they will follow their leaders; and, should it so happen that some of them cannot shake off their old Conservative prejudices and resign them, there are plenty of Tories ready to fill their places whose feelings are not so strong on the subject.

"Politicians," says our contemporary, "confidently anticipate that the Conservative Reform Bill will be more in advance than that propounded by Mr. Bright and his party, and will command the support of the Liberal section of both houses of Parliament."

From the Earl of Elgin's expedition up the Yang-tse-Kiang—the great highway of waters, that rolls for two thousand miles through the breadth of the empire, and bears its commerce upon its flood and China's best produce upon its banks—the *Times* anticipates the greatest benefit; for the three ports to be opened in the Yang-tse are the three most valuable concessions in the Chinese treaty. Hitherto no European vessel has ever proceeded higher than just a "spurt" above Nankin.

This ancient city is, however, comparatively speaking, almost at the mouth of the river, and within the influence of the tides. It is many hundreds of miles higher up where the first great emporium of China is reached, a congeries of cities crowding the banks of three great channels, and numbering, according to the Chinese census, eight millions of inhabitants. Thither it is said Lord Elgin's course is bent; but he must go further if he would be able to choose from actual inspection the most eligible three ports upon the Yang-tse. Four hundred miles further up is a second great emporium of trade not very much inferior to Wuchang and Hanyan, and it might not be without advantage to secure a port even above the rapids at Kwei. For the first time a civilised navy will be seen upon these waters. Lord Elgin, in the *Ferret*, and accompanied by the steam-frigates *Retribution* and *Cruiser*, and by the gunboats *Lee* and *Dove*, will go up the river in very respectable force. When he intimated his intention to the Chinese Commissioners they were assiduous in anticipating all his desires. Messengers were despatched to all the imperial cities to prepare them for the reception of the British Plenipotentiary, and an officer of rank was assigned to the expedition to explain to all loyal Chinamen the desire of the Emperor that his friends should be properly received. We can imagine no more exciting or interesting voyage.

The leading journal adverts to the rebel cause in China in the following strong terms:—

Time was when the English sympathies were directed by our missionaries into something like favour for these ruffians. They lived, indeed, by rapine and plunder, and died like locusts when there was no more left to destroy; they quenched indiscriminately all human life, "even," as they boasted, "to the children at the breast," and they made it sufficiently manifest that their only object was plunder. But they had established a hideous and revolting burlesque of Christianity, and the missionaries would fondly hope that their intention was to establish a real Christianity, and that when the leaders assumed the names of the three persons of the

Trinity it was only an ignorance they would be glad to correct. This hope is now extinct in all sane minds. Eight years have gone by, and no Christian missionary has been invited or even tolerated among them. Every part of China is now open to missionary labour, except only the devastated cities where these robbers find refuge. Here and there some missionary may be found whose not very cultivated mind and not very healthy judgment have been hopelessly perverted by his first impressions; but all sober men are now agreed that Christianity was adopted in a burlesque form by these robbers only as a lucky religion; they had seen the professors of that religion victorious twenty years ago, and they added it to their elastic creed, just as they had previously added the religion of the Rationalists and that of Buddha to their old Confucianism. These fellows are to China what the Thugs were to India, and what the *budmashes* would be if they were not under the pressure of a European military force. We confess that we should hail with satisfaction any accident which should cut out this aneurism in the great artery of China; but the Chinese are contented to wait in confidence that it will die away, and we also must have patience.

Many of the papers are discussing the question of English policy in Italy, and anxiously inquiring whether our Ministers side with France or Austria. The *Daily News* thus puts the matter:—

It is a fact beyond all controversy or denial, that the peace of Italy is at present preserved not by the 90,000 troops which Austria has quartered on its inhabitants, not by the immense fortresses which Austria has in the very heart of Italy, but by the restraints which the Government of Piedmont and of France place on the people of the Northern Duchies, of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and of the Papal States. Either of those Governments has but to loosen the leash, to hold up a finger, and Italy is in revolt. What then would follow? Why this, that the 120,000 brave men composing the Piedmontese army would march to the succour and support of the cause of Italian Liberation. War between Austria and Piedmont would of course ensue; but Piedmont has in France an ally, it may be in Russia also, who would not desert her. It is a mere matter of time, how long the Government of Piedmont (to leave that of France out of the question) can or will defend Austria from insurrection; and it is because that period cannot be much further prolonged, that we advocate the adoption of a policy by England on behalf of Italy that will save Europe from so dreadful a catastrophe as war.

The *Daily News* hints at a league between England, France, and Russia, on behalf of the independence of 20,000,000 of Italians. Or, if such a league be not now within the capacity or the courage of English statesmen, "let us at least preserve neutrality so far as Italy is concerned." Our contemporary hints that the Italian policy of the Derby Government consists in urging Prussia to support Austria, and so diverting the French Government from the improvement of Italy by attracting its attention to the German frontier.

The somewhat popular idea of French intervention in Italy, supported by English sympathy, is thus discussed by the *Saturday Review*:—

To know what a French despot in close alliance with the Jesuits means by liberating Italy, Englishmen have only to look at Rome. Austria has been guilty of retaining a part of Italy under an alien though almost immemorial yoke. She has not been guilty of any crime against Italy so great or so deadly as the piratical suppression of the Roman Republic, and the maintenance of ecclesiastical tyranny in its place. Austria is at least an old monarchy, limited by the code of honour and tempered by the influence of tradition. The French despotism which would be erected in place of the Austrian, either directly or by the head of some Murat or other satrap of France, is the youngest of all despotisms, and therefore the most suspicious, the most cruel, the most inexorably hostile to freedom of thought, and to the moral and political dignity of man. How French armies—even revolutionary armies in the first burst of revolutionary enthusiasm—liberate Italy when they enter it for the express purpose of liberation, we know, and Italians ought to know, from the experience of scenes witnessed by men yet alive. Alison is almost touched for a moment with the spirit of Tacitus while he describes, with perfect fidelity, the blessings conferred by the liberating army of 1796:—"With the French invasion commenced a long period of suffering; tyranny under the name of liberty; rapine under that of generosity; excitement among the poor; spoliation of the rich; clamour in public against the nobility, and adulation of them in private; revolt against tyranny by those who aimed only at being tyrants; general praise of liberty in words, and universal extinction of it in action; the stripping of churches; the robbery of hospitals; the levelling of the palaces of the great, the destruction of the cottages of the poor—all that military license has of most terrible, all that despotic authority has of most oppressive." Add to this the spoliation of works of art by the barbarous egotism of France, and the long series of confiscations and conscriptions which continued through the whole course of the triumphant brigandage of the first Napoleon—and you have a picture of the doom of Italy rescued from oppression by French arms. The object of the French army is not the propagation of political principles—it is victory and rapine. Austria may be justly unpopular with all friends of freedom, but, if attacked by French military ambition, she would be in the position of a justly unpopular man attacked by a highwayman—and a highwayman who, if left unopposed, would be certain to proceed, flushed and excited by success, in the further exercise of his trade.

According to our contemporary, another outbreak of French military ambition in Europe would be a danger menacing the independence, honour, and happiness of the whole European Confederation, and one which all the members of that confederation must unite, at all hazards and at whatever cost, to put down, and to put down for ever.

Prince Alfred's royal progress in the Mediterranean is criticised by the *Examiner*, which suggests that Barnum should be engaged in quality of showman to attend the Prince in his voyage of exhibition.

It is a common cure of a spoiled boy to send him to sea, but it is quite new to spoil a boy by sending him to sea. For it is not only that the Royal lionising of Prince Alfred will not make him a sailor, but that it is calculated to mar the excellent education he had received in a wisely-managed home. Imagine the probable effect upon a youth of the age of Prince Alfred of the adulation meeting him fresh and fresh at every port his ship touches at, to say nothing of the honours, the salutes, the entertainments, &c. Indeed his voyage seems to be only a means of holding a succession of courts. As this can never make a seaman, and may spoil an excellently disposed youth, how much better it would have been for Prince Alfred, like the Prince of Wales, to have taken his rank in his profession without pretending to pass through its grades and learn its duties. The Prince of Wales wears the uniform of a Colonel. The Prince Alfred might wear the uniform of a Post Captain without knowing the stem from the stern of a ship. The choice should be for better for worse either of the short cut of the Royal road, or of the rough one of passing through the grades of the service, living in all respects like others of the same class, without any passages from the cockpit to a mimic court. The Prince may soon learn to go aloft without getting his head turned, and without availing himself of the Royal road of the lubber's hole; but he is too likely to become giddy from his present shore-going habits.

The *Morning Star* has the following upon the New Year's remark of the Emperor of the French in connexion with the Italian question:—

The present condition of the Roman States is in the last degree absurd and abnormal, and it is surely high time there should be a change. Here we find the territories of an independent nation garrisoned, for now more than ten years, by the troops of two foreign Powers, whose presence is employed as a means to uphold the worst form of despotism, and to preserve and perpetuate the grossest abuses in administration. This state of things is opposed to all the maxims of international law. It is open and habitual violation of that principle of non-intervention in defence of which, ostensibly at least, Europe expended some 300,000,000, of money and 500,000 human lives, in the Russian war. It is in contempt of the implied promises given at the Paris Conference and solemnly recorded in its protocols. And more than all, this system of military repression, by the agency of foreigners, so far from affording any genuine security for peace in Italy, renders permanent peace impossible. It only drives men, stung to madness by the combined oppression and insult it involves, to desperate extremities. The tidings that reach us from all parts of the Austrian dominions in Italy supply confirm this apprehension. The stern determination to govern by the sword, to refuse all concession to the popular will, is rapidly producing a fierce and widespread exasperation of feeling, which must, ere long, explode into bloody insurrection. We have no hope that the cause of liberty can be permanently advantaged by such an outbreak. It will end, in all probability, as almost all such efforts have ended heretofore, in the triumph of a military despotism in some form or another. But at what a frightful cost of blood and suffering to Europe! And what enormity of guilt must attach to that Power which, in its insane obstinacy, hazards so terrible a convulsion in the heart of Christendom! It is to be hoped, in the interest of the peace of Europe, that Austria will not persist in the unreasonable policy which she has adopted, and which, unless abandoned, will leave her alone responsible for all the consequences to which her headstrong opposition to the really just and moderate suggestions of France may entail upon her empire.

THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.

(From the *Cape Argus* of Nov. 20.)

Last week letters were received here from Dr. Livingstone and other members of the exploring expedition to the Zambesi River. The news they contain of the progress of the expedition is alike important and interesting. They had reached Tete, where a supply of coals for the steam-launch was obtained, the first ever taken out of the earth in that country. Livingstone's Makololo friends, whom he had left at Tete, previous to going to England, were found to be still there awaiting his return. A letter received by Governor Sir George Grey from the reverend doctor contains some interesting details relative to these matters. Sir George Grey, we may mention, has availed himself of every opportunity to assist the expeditionists, and his kindness is gratefully acknowledged by Dr. Livingstone, who afterwards proceeds to say:—

I shall commence, without preface, in the middle of things, by saying that I have just come down from Tete to the mouth of the river (Kongone) and will start in a day or two for the same point. The gentlemen there (at Tete), through the influence of Major Lecard, at once acceded to my proposition to get me some coals, and in three or four days we were furnished with a ton and a-half, the very first ever dug in this country. The engineer pronounces them to be of a very good kind, though being from the surface, where, in the bank of the Muatize, they have been exposed to the action of air and floods for ages. Mr. Thornton, the geologist, thinks equally well of them. They contain very little sulphur. I could not ascend the river (Revolene) into which the Muatize flows, to load at the seam itself, as there were only a few inches of water at a bar across its confluence with the Zambesi, but large canoes brought them down. At other times of the year we could have sailed up in this launch, which draws two feet six inches with the greatest ease. There is no end of the finest (specular) iron ore; so with coal (of which many seams or parts of an immense seam crop out) and iron; surely something will yet be done in Africa. This was the first thing of the steamer kind ever seen at Tete, and we were visited with as much interest as the Leviathan. Foremost among our visitors were my Makololo companions. They grasped my hands and arms convulsively, and

lullulooed for joy. About thirty of them have died from small-pox, and six were killed by a rebel chief, who, in defiance of Portuguese authority, holds a stockade at the confluence of the Luena. This grieves them and me more than anything. The excuse is he did it in a fit of drunkenness. There were three such rebels, half-caste Portuguese of Goa, who defied the Portuguese. One, who had a stockade at the mouth of the Shire, has just now been conquered by the Governor of Killimane. The war has been against us, though we have gone from one side to the other, without molestation, as friends of both, or rather as English, for it is the English name that was our passport. I came one night to a party after dark, and created an alarm, but that was quelled when I called out "Mglze." The river is now nearly at its lowest; and, unlike the muddy rivers of the west, it may be styled one of sand; there is very little mud comparatively. Below Lupata it is spread out to from one mile to three in width, with many islands. In the wide parts I experienced considerable difficulty, and especially in one part called Shigogo; but when we approached Lupata, where all the river is in one body, our difficulties end. At Kelira Basa we shall have another obstacle to surmount. It is described as a number of rocks jutting out of the stream, and narrowing the channel, which is deep and tortuous. There is no waterfall, but we shall go and examine it carefully as soon as we get up; and, this being low water, we shall be able to give a clear idea of the whole. If we could travel as geographers do, with the legs of a pair of compasses, we might have been there long ago. At present we are taking up our luggage from stage to stage, and having been deceived by a false report on the engine of this vessel, it is rather slow work. It consumes an enormous quantity of fuel, and half our time, when we have no coals, is spent in wood-cutting. This, however, led to our discovering that lignum vitae abounds, and there is also ebony, and teak, or African oak; but we cannot yet say how much. The canoes pass us and look back at the "Asthmatic," as I call her now. The vessel herself is all very well, though drawing much more than was predicted; but the engine turns out a wretched piece of gingerbread when worked on wood alone. From the information I formerly received from the Portuguese, I believe that the river could be navigated during only six or nine months in the year, but it is now not far from its lowest, and I begin to think that a vessel drawing only two feet might run the whole year; but this we shall be able to decide next month. It begins to rise again in that following. . . . The Portuguese ought to do something in the lighthouse way, and if they would only be at the expense of a few piles at three places, all obstructions from shallowness of water would vanish. Taking the river as a whole, there is no lack of water,—witness the reports of Captains Gordon and Bedingfield; and, though it is now eight or nine feet lower, it has still much the same appearance, and always makes me wonder how our easy chair geographers could imagine it all to come out of a "great interior sandy desert." When it spreads out into several channels, a few piles driven in at the part above where the water takes the swing into a shallow one would in one flood effect what is now done by snags—create a deep channel. A few piles would widen the Kongone canal in one year.

He then suggests that some sort of beacon should be erected at the mouth of the Kongone, to prevent persons being misled and going into the Luabo instead. He goes on to say:—

We take quinine daily, and the short illnesses we have had have partaken more of the character of common colds than fever. Here, in the mangrove swamps, two of our number, who are now better, had, in addition, a dry skin for some hours. But with quinine and care I see no obstacle to passengers going up to Tete from that disease, and there begins the healthy country. Yet it is not to be trusted either: irregularities must be avoided.

It is stated that Captain Bedingfield, R.N., who accompanied the expedition as surveyor, has resigned, and is to withdraw from the expedition.

THE TRANS VAAL BOERS AND THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

It will be seen from the following extract from the *Cape Town Monitor* of the 20th Nov., that there is some danger of an attack being made by the Trans Vaal Republic upon the South African Mission stationed off Kuruman:—

"With respect to the Trans Vaal Republic under Mr. Pretorius, matters do not bear quite so settled a character. On the opening of the local road, or council, the president, in addressing the members, indulged in ominous threats against the missionaries connected with the London Missionary Society, stationed in that country. Mr. Pretorius declared it was his 'decided opinion that they (the missionaries) have done, and continue to do, so much harm and so little good among the natives, that it has become absolutely necessary to decide whether or not their continued labours, and even their presence to the north of the Vaal River, shall be longer tolerated.' As we remarked, when the news first arrived, 'This is strong language. Kuruman is a pleasant vale, and the Trans Vaal Boers have at last cast a longing covetous eye in the direction of it. They had better take warning in time. There was a good deal of indignation expressed against the attacks of the Free State burghers on the French missions of Basutoland—though these attacks were made during the progress of a fierce and relentless war. A deliberate plot, such as Pretorius is believed to be hatching against the missionaries of Kuruman, will be looked upon in a different and far more serious light. These missionaries are British citizens. So far from waging war against the Trans Vaal Republic, they have exerted their best endeavours nobly to maintain peace and extend civilisation. And if they are attacked, as it is by no means unlikely they will be, Pretorius and his gang will discover that they must encounter something more than the indignation of public opinion. They will feel the resentment and the retributive vengeance of

British power. They had better weigh their proceedings carefully before they embark on the mad policy they are now contemplating.'

"Within the last few days further intelligence has been received of by no means favourable augury. The late war between the Trans Vaal and the old Bechuana chief Mahura was ended by a treaty, which bound that unfortunate potentate to pay up to the Republican Government 8,000 head of cattle, 500 horses, 500 muskets, and 1,000*l.* in cash to defray the expenses of the campaign. The terms are monstrously severe; and the pressure of the moment having passed, Mahura seems now to have no intention of adhering to them. At any rate, he declines or refuses to surrender a single ox until the Trans Vaal authorities restore the hundreds of children captured by them during the recent war. This is one of the most painful features of the case. The children referred to are indentured, *aliter* consigned to modified slavery, or involuntary servitude, rather, with their captors. That they will be delivered up to Mahura and his people we can cherish but a very feeble expectation. And until they are restored that Mahura will pay the Trans Vaal Government that indemnity they demand, our anticipations are more dubious still.

THE WEST INDIES.

IMMIGRATION SCHEMES.

Martinique papers are to the 3d ult. By an official statement given in them it appears that since the commencement (in 1853) of immigration to the French islands there have been introduced into Martinique 5,872 coolies coming direct from India, 114 coolies from British colonies, six Chinese, and 697 Africans, making a total of 6,689 immigrants. Guadeloupe received in the same period 4,099 coolies and 1,422 Africans, making 5,521 immigrants. By a recent vote of the Council-General provision has been made for the introduction of 18,000 more immigrants, of which number 7,000 are to be Africans under the Regis contract, and 11,000 Chinese to be brought by a Bordeaux house.

Jamaica advices are to the 11th ult. The Legislature was still in session. The following bills had received the Governor's assent:—General Immigration, Immigration Fund, Chinese Immigration by Private Individuals, and Indenturing of Captured Africans. A bill for extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in petty sessions, by giving them power of summary jurisdiction in all cases of larceny where the property stolen is under 20*s.* value, was warmly contested at every stage. The bill was carried in the Assembly by a very narrow majority; and on the motion that it be sent to the Council for concurrence the votes were 19 to 19, when the Speaker gave the casting vote in its favour, assigning as his reason that the opinions of the House being so equally divided, he thought it proper that the measure should be submitted to the Council, to give that board an opportunity of expressing their opinion upon it. Public meetings at Kingston and other parts of the island had memorialised the Governor and Legislative Council against the bill; and it was proposed, if necessary, to memorialise the Queen, beseeching her to veto the bill, should it be passed by both branches of the Legislature.

The Demerara journals have been busily discussing the bearings of the paper read by Mr. Chamerovzov, the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, at the late Social Science Congress at Liverpool. His statements are denied and disputed by the *Colonist*, which asserts that emancipation has not produced the great results that were anticipated from it; and that the condition of the free negroes, in that colony at all events, bears "unmistakable evidence of retrogression."

THE ARRESTS IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.

We learn from the *Northern Whig* that the inquiry into the case of the sixteen prisoners arrested in Belfast on the 5th of December, charged with being members of an illegal society, commenced on Friday in the county gaol. Reporters were excluded. Mr. John Rae, solicitor, appeared for the prisoners; but previous to the commencement of the proceedings he addressed them, stating that he was about to withdraw from the inquiry, and stated his reasons for adopting that course. Mr. Rae then withdrew, and the investigation was conducted in strict seclusion. The following particulars have, however, been ascertained. Two of the prisoners have turned approvers. The informer—one of the approvers—was examined, and also Mrs. M'Key, in whose house the arrests took place, and her servant. This evidence occupied six hours, at the end of which the investigation was adjourned. On Saturday the magistrates determined upon committing all the accused for trial, with the exception of the approvers. Bail was refused. A Belfast paper says:—

The names of the informers have now become known, and have created no little surprise and terror among the lower orders of Roman Catholics in this town. The truth of the statement, that men who are banded for an illegal purpose cannot trust their confederates in crime has been strikingly exemplified in this case, for the evidence on which the prosecution now mainly rests is that of two of the prisoners themselves—Hugh Carolan and John Kelly, both attorney's clerks. . . . Very little doubt can now be entertained of the result of a public trial; for Carolan and Kelly, the latter of whom was present at the lodge at the time of the arrest, prove to the same facts, though the greatest care has been taken that they should not have any communication with one another. The result of the preliminary investigation is that Hughes, a poulterer, who was arrested in his own house on the night of Sunday, the 12th of

December, has been admitted to bail, to appear and take his trial at the assizes; and that, of the fifteen prisoners arrested in Mrs. M'Key's house, fourteen have been returned for trial, and bail refused. Carolan, the approver, is the fifteenth arrested in the lodge, and Kelly, the other approver, completes the number.

The *Westmeath Independent* of Saturday has learnt that a number of arrests had been made by the constabulary at Shannon-bridge of persons connected with a Phoenix Club, some time established in that locality. It is further stated by the same paper that more arrests had been made at a place called Carrasbeg in the same district.

THE REVENUE.

(From the *Times*.)

The accounts of the revenue for the quarter and year ended this day show favourable results when compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year, the quarter showing an increase of 1,125,496*l.*, and the year a net decrease of 4,103,347*l.* only, wholly assignable to the reduction in the income-tax, which alone shows a decrease of 7,546,809*l.*; but, as the comparison of revenue for the quarter is made with the worst period of the commercial panic of 1857, the results are really less favourable than they appear.

There is an increase in the customs on the quarter of 619,169*l.* when compared with 1857, but a decrease of 20,000*l.* if the comparison be made with 1856; on the year the increase as compared with 1857 is 1,627,648*l.*, but 518,000*l.* only as compared with 1856. These increases are owing also in part to a reduction of balances in the hands of collectors; the net increase arises principally upon sugar, tea, corn, and tobacco. The increase in the excise on the quarter is 235,000*l.*, and 494,000*l.* on the year, arising chiefly from the malt duty. The results, when compared with 1856, are less favourable, there being a decrease on the year 1858, as compared with 1856, of 108,000*l.* As the increase of duty on Irish spirits was estimated to yield an increased revenue of half a million, the result in this respect is not satisfactory.

The revenue from stamps is more encouraging; the quarter shows an increase of 268,000*l.* beyond the same quarter of 1857, and of 191,000*l.* beyond 1856; the increase on the year 1858 as compared with 1857 is 727,120*l.*, and about the same sum as compared with 1856; the augmentation arises from an improvement in the receipts from the succession duty and other heads of revenue, and from the new tax on bankers' checks.

The revenue derived from land and assessed taxes shows a small progressive improvement, owing to an additional number of new houses having been brought under assessment. The quarter's increase is 22,000*l.*, and that upon the year 54,013*l.* The income-tax shows a decrease of 261,437*l.* on the quarter, and of 7,546,809*l.* on the year—a result naturally to be expected from the remission of taxation. The post-office exhibits an increase of 50,000*l.* on the quarter, and of 83,000*l.* on the year, due mainly to the progressive increase of the business of that department.

The Crown lands revenue remains nearly stationary.

The head of "miscellaneous" shows an increase of 192,264*l.* on the quarter, and of 453,895*l.* on the year, but these increases are merely owing to the return of moneys into the Exchequer, and cannot be looked upon in the light of permanent revenue.

LORD LINDSAY AND THE ARISTOCRACY.

Lord Lindsay has addressed the following letter to the *Times*:—

Sir,—You inquire why the aristocracy of Britain, titled and untitled, are silent when Mr. Bright lifts up his voice and heel against them. My reply is—and were I not a man of letters as well as an aristocrat, it would probably never have been uttered—that the wise are not known by the multitude of their words, nor are the strong eager to engage in strife. The British aristocracy—the gentlemen of England—speak by deeds, not words, and, while they can point to Stanleys and Russells, to Cannings and Bruces, to a Brougham and a Lansdowne, to Napier and Campbells, to Chancellors and Keppels, to Shaftesburys, Buccleuchs, Nightingales, and Burdetts, as heading their competitors in every branch of statesmanship, diplomacy, government, civil and military, and benevolence; while our leading bankers and merchants are Gurneys and Drummonds, and the very sect whose rule of charity Mr. Bright forgets in his practices owes the philosophy of its creed and its brightest ornament as a religious body to the most ancient Anglo-Norman aristocracy; while the cottage and the castle are linked, as they still are, in familiar friendship, through the ministrations principally of that gentler sex who now, as ever, are the medium of all softening influences between man and man; while (to speak with 'bated breath') the names of the dead heroes of action and thought to whom England owes her liberties and her grandeur, civil and ecclesiastical—to wit, of Wellington, Nelson, and Marlborough, of Russell, Blake, Hampden and (even) Cromwell, of Bacon and Raleigh, of Ridley and Latimer, of Simon de Montfort and of the barons who extorted Magna Charta—all of them gentlemen of blood and birth—are fresh in the historical memory of England; while such is the case—when the true character of the aristocracy is written in the heart of that people from whom they can only be distinguished in their common fatherland by the imposition and cordial acceptance of severer duties,—under these circumstances, sir, the aristocracy can well afford to let the wind and the earthquake pass idly by, secure that the still small voice of truth will be heard at last, and trusting themselves in silence to the justice of their countrymen.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

At Windsor, on New Year's-day, food and clothing were distributed to seven hundred poor people of the locality, and in the presence of the Queen. The Queen afterwards had a dinner party, and in the evening there was a fashionably-attended musical party in celebration of the day. There were some 150 performers. The chorus were selected from the operas, with a numerous body of amateurs of the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall. The first part consisted of Mendelssohn's overture to "Athaliah," the Preludium and Benedictus in Beethoven's mass in D (the violin *obbligato* being played by M. Remenyi, the violin to her Majesty), and the finale to Der Freischütz. The second part, comprising "The May Queen," a Pastoral composed by William Sterndale Bennett, Mus. Prof. Oxford, to words by Henry F. Chorley. The Solo Vocalists were Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Lancelotti, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Whiffin, Mr. Smythson, and Mr. Weiss.

Preparations are being made for the departure of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for Rome, which will take place on the 10th or 11th inst. The Prince will be accompanied by Mr. Tarver, his two equerries, and his medical attendant. The Prince will take with him three carriages, and a suitable number of horses and servants. His Royal Highness will pursue his studies at Rome for about five months, when he will return to England.

We have very good reason to believe that the Emperor Alexander will visit our court about the month of May.—*Court Journal*.

The ministers have all been summoned to return to town from their Christmas holidays for the 10th inst. Shortly after this date a preliminary cabinet will be held, at which the date for the meeting of parliament will be fixed.

Baron Pennefather at last appears to have really resigned his seat on the Irish Bench. The Solicitor-General is named as his successor.

Mr. Serjeant Wells received the honour of knighthood yesterday on his appointment to be a judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

Mr. Birchmore, the defaulting overseer of St. Pancras, has been captured. He was examined on Thursday at the Clerkenwell Police-court, and after the production of some formal evidence he was liberated on bail.

The *Weekly Register* states that the death of the Earl of Oxford causes an accession to the number of Roman Catholic peers, by the succession of his eldest son, Lord Walpole, a convert to the Roman Catholic faith.

A vacancy is about to be made in the representation of Llanthegwawair by Mr. G. Dundas, the present member, receiving a colonial appointment. The first intelligence of the event came to the electors in the form of a canvass among the Tory proprietors in favour of Mr. Baillie, the Lord Advocate.

The Lord Mayor, who, for the last month, has been prevented by an attack of paralysis from attending to public business, on Monday morning again took his seat at the Mansion House, and proceeded with the charges on the list, although evidently still suffering severely from the effects of the disease. He appeared to lift (and partly to drag) his right leg with some difficulty, while his right arm was suspended in a sling.

Major-General Windham, M.P. is about to return to this country from India.

Miscellaneous News.

SAD EVENT ON CHRISTMAS-DAY.—On the afternoon of the 25th ult. the infant daughter of Mr. John Gibson, Tynemouth, was accidentally put up in a desk-bed by her grandmother, and the accident was not discovered until six in the evening, when the child was found to be dead.

AN ALARMING ACCIDENT took place on the North London Railway on Saturday. A passenger-train came into collision with a heifer which had strayed on to the line. The train was hurled down the embankment, but fortunately no injuries more serious than contusions and bruises were sustained by any of the passengers.

DECREASE OF PAUPERISM IN MANCHESTER.—The improvement of trade at Manchester is telling very signally in relief of the poor-rates. Compared with the corresponding week of last year there was last week a decrease of 1,938 English cases, and 3284 2s. 3d. cost; and of 3,008 Irish cases, at 482f. 6s. 7d. cost. The increase of indoor poor was 68.

EXECUTION AT LIVERPOOL.—At noon on Saturday, Henry Reid, aged thirty-eight, was executed outside Kirkdale Gaol for strangling his wife, Susannah Reid, at Manchester, on the 23rd of September last. There were some 3,000 persons present, who behaved in a very indecorous manner. Reid died without having made a confession, and the rev. chaplain had not administered the sacrament to him. Reid had been eight times previously convicted—six times summarily, and twice at the sessions. The Manchester surgeon, Wilhelm, sentenced to death at the last Liverpool assizes for causing the death of a female by procuring abortion, has been respited.

FEATHERING HIS NEST.—A correspondent of the *Sherbourne Journal* draws attention to the fact that Mr. Miles, the well-known Tory member for East Somerset, has, in his character of colonel of a Somersetshire regiment of yeomanry cavalry, actually appropriated no fewer than five commissions to his own family. "It appears," says the writer, "that this happy family of 'Miles's Boys,' consists of Colonel Miles, Major Miles, Captain Miles, Lieutenant Miles, and Cornet Miles. A Miles in every rank, forming

one-fifth of the entire list of officers, besides others closely connected to the worthy colonel by marriage, but owning no other connexion of any sort with the county.

SINGULAR SCENE IN A CHURCH.—At the Madeleine, on Christmas-eve, a curious scene occurred. The well-known Abbé Batain preached in the evening, and as he is one of the most eloquent pulpit orators, as well as one of the most learned theologians of France, a very large congregation assembled to hear him. Ascending the pulpit, he gave forth no text, but after a pause cried in a sonorous voice, "A Saviour is born unto us!" He then repeated the cry, and then said, "My brethren, why do you not receive that glad tidings with an Hallelujah?" Thereupon the whole congregation stood up and cried "Hallelujah!" After which he proceeded to deliver his sermon.

JUDICIAL SWEARING.—Formerly it was the practice at Hammersmith-court to swear all witnesses and others with their hands ungloved, but since the expression of opinion by Baron Bramwell at the late assizes, that it was unnecessary for a person to take off the glove to be sworn, this custom has been departed from. On Tuesday, upon a woman being called as a witness, she was allowed to be sworn with the left hand, and with her glove on. It appears that the magistrates think, with Baron Bramwell, that an ungloved hand is not essential to the taking of an oath, and that it is a matter of indifference which hand holds the Testament, as long as the sacred book is kissed to show the obligation.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE POLYTECHNIC.—On Monday night a very serious accident, attended with injury to many persons, occurred at the Royal Polytechnic Institution. About half-past ten o'clock, just before the establishment was about to close, one of the main staircases leading from the hall to the exhibition gave way, at a moment when it was filled with visitors, and all who were on it fell into the space below. About twenty persons were injured, some severely. We found that seven cases were admitted at the Middlesex Hospital, one of the sufferers having his thighs, another his jaw, and two their arms, broken. Two sufferers were carried to University College. The following are some of the names of the sufferers:—Morgan Ryder, aged twenty-two, 69, George-street, scalp wound; Mary Jolliffe, injury to leg; John Hall, 9, Henry-street, Blandford-square, bruised ribs and wound in leg; Elizabeth Thompson, and Louisa Thompson, aged thirty-three, of Vauxhall, injuries not known.

A NEW RAILWAY WAR has broken out. The scene of conflict is appropriately enough in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth; and there a great battle has been fought. The South-Western had running powers over the Brighton and South-Coast line to Portsmouth. The former company entered into arrangements with the direct Portsmouth line now in course of construction, and the Brighton Company thereupon gave notice that South-Western Company's trains could not traverse the line after the 27th. Thinking this a formal notice, intended to raise a legal question, the South-Western sent a train to Portsmouth. A locomotive was found in position across the junction, and some rails had been taken up. These were relaid by the South-Western party, and one of them seeing the obstructive locomotive ungloved took possession and moved it out of the way. The train then went forward, but the skirmishers of the Brighton side tore up more rails. The South-Western train blocked up the line for two hours and then retreated in good order.

UNITED ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The fifth annual conference of this association was held last week, at the Society of Arts, in John-street, Adelphi. On Monday, a paper was read by Mr. Tate, the president, on the teaching of physical and experimental science in schools; and at the evening meeting, when Sir J. Coleridge took the chair, papers were read "On the difficulties of the education question," by the Rev. Canon Richson, of Manchester, and "On the progress of society in England, as affected by the advancement of primary education," contributed by Mr. J. D. Morell, one of her Majesty's inspectors of schools. On Tuesday, the Rev. C. H. Bromby, of the Cheltenham Church Training College, read a paper, "On moral and religious teaching." In the evening, Mr. Goldwin Smith, one of the assistant commissioners on education, presided, and the paper then read was one by Mr. William Ellis, "On instruction in social science, the method of conducting it, and its probable influence upon industrial progress and well-being, if more systematically and generally carried out. He urged the importance of communicating this knowledge, not only to adults whose happiness depended on their putting it in practice, but even to children at the earliest age when they could receive it. His experience had led him to the conclusion that there were no insuperable difficulties in giving this kind of instruction in schools. In conclusion, he disclaimed any notion of superseding, by the knowledge of social science, the indispensable application of moral and religious training. A discussion ensued, in which several schoolmasters and other gentlemen took part, and a vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, who expressed his willingness to supply whatever information might be requested of him as to the details of his system of instruction.

THE GALWAY PACKET STATION.—On Thursday the Lord Lieutenant received a numerous and most influential deputation, on the subject of the Galway Packet Line, at the Vice-Regal Lodge. The deputation was comprised of Peers and members of Parliament; the Lord Mayor, and Lord Mayor elect; members of the Town Council, bankers, merchants, and traders. The object of the deputation was to present his Excellency with a copy of the resolutions

which had been adopted at the meeting lately held at the Mansion House, and to solicit his Excellency's support and influence with the Government for a grant to enable the company to carry out the object fully which Mr. Lever had in view in the enterprise of establishing the line between Galway and America. His Excellency, in reply, said he had already expressed his desire of seeing the enterprise carried out successfully, but there were parties to be consulted before a subsidy could be granted by Government for the purpose of bolstering up a commercial enterprise, except where the public good would be promoted. The Treasury, the Post-office, the Admiralty, and even that still more important body, the House of Commons, should be consulted. He would, however, not cease to urge the question upon the consideration of Lord Derby; and perhaps, by not asking too much at a time, they might succeed in getting substantial assistance. Mr. Grattan said it was not a subsidy that was required, but a share of public money for service performed for the public good. The deputation then withdrew. The *Galway Vindicator* of Wednesday has been given to understand, on good authority, that the report of the Commissioners has been presented to the Lords of the Admiralty, and that it is highly favourable to the port of Galway as a Transatlantic packet station. Sir Allan M'Nab, one of the directors of the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, arrived in Galway on Wednesday evening.

THE CATASTROPHE AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE.—Inquests on the bodies of the sufferers by the lamentable catastrophe described in our last paper, were held on Wednesday and Thursday. The proximate cause of the terrible affair appeared to be the explosion of a few fuses or lucifer matches on the floor of the boxes. Smoke was seen to ascend from the spot where they exploded, and the first impression was that somebody was on fire. "You're on fire!" was the first cry, and the word "fire" seems to have been the word that was most eagerly caught by those who were either on their way out or were preparing to go. Yet it seems to be a most fortunate occurrence that the real disaster was confined to one part of the building—namely, to the narrow third flight of stairs communicating with the gallery. Nobody appears maliciously to have given a false alarm; nor was there any evidence to show that the officials at the theatre were to blame for their arrangements. The two juries both returned verdicts to the effect that the deaths were accidental in consequence of an unfounded alarm of fire. A boy named Robert Richardson, aged fifteen, living at 6, Fendall-street, Great George-street, Bermondsey, who was taken to Lambeth Workhouse in a state of insensibility, was so far recovered on Thursday as to be consigned to the care of his friends. His case is rather peculiar. On being conveyed to the workhouse, and for some hours afterwards, he was on the very point of death, but eventually he showed signs of returning sensibility, and has since been gradually recovering. But it is remarkable that, though an acute and intelligent boy, his mind is a complete blank as to everything connected with the accident. He remembers going to the theatre and being on the gallery stairs, during the performance, but of all that passed in the subsequent interval between that and finding himself in the workhouse he has not the slightest recollection.

A LUCKY HEROINE.—We learn with pleasure that our town has lately been visited by one of those English ladies who were incarcerated during the five months' heroic siege of Lucknow. This lady, who numbers among her attractions that of youth, succeeded only with difficulty, in passing through eighty miles of hostile territory, and reaching the residency. Here she watched during the whole momentous period of peril for that loving husband who was doomed to be struck down—almost before her eyes—just as he arrived with Havelock to their rescue. Being the most vigorous of a party of nine, in the same apartment, she undertook to minister to the culinary wants of all, although her position, while thus engaged, was under the constant fire of the enemy; moreover out of these same nine ladies in the room she witnessed the death of six. Subsequently when Sir C. Campbell so skilfully evacuated the place at midnight after moving on their silent march a short space southwards, the bearers of her palanquin taking advantage of the darkness, and of the mother's care towards her infant child, attempted to carry their booty back to the enemy. On looking out, judge of the horror of the inmate upon finding herself alone with four of these wretches, in a foreign land, with enemies on every side, and in a vast sandy plain. The only safety was, of course, in immediate flight with her child—whither she knew not—there being no moon to guide her steps. However, after wandering about alone for some time, the loved sound of English voices broke through the darkness and stillness of the night; these were from fifty European soldiers who had been picketed somewhere, and were wandering likewise in ignorance of their path, anxious to reach again a place of safety. All having walked together for several hours, with the first dawn of day the British camp-fires could be discerned in the distance, and with excited hearts they at once came to their rescue.—*Bradford Observer*.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF THE HON. MRS. ANSON FROM POISON.—On Friday a coroner's inquest was held at Eckton Hall, near Moulton, in Northamptonshire, on view of the body of the Hon. Mrs. Anson, the widow of the late General Anson, Commander-in-Chief of India, who met with her death under the most distressing circumstances. The deceased lady was a visitor at Eckton Hall, the seat of Mr. Ambrose Isted. She had suffered considerably from gout, and was in the habit of taking draughts, and applying laudanum externally for the

purpose of alleviating her suffering. On Wednesday evening she was in her chamber dressing for dinner, and, fearing an attack was coming on, she took from one of the drawers a bottle containing, as she supposed, one of the draughts, and emptying the contents into a tumbler, she drank the whole off. Experiencing some few minutes afterwards a disagreeable sensation, she desired her maid to look at the bottle from which she had taken the liquid, when it was discovered that the unfortunate lady had taken the laudanum in mistake for the draught, although the bottle was properly labelled "poison." Oil, salt and water, &c., were immediately administered, in order to produce sickness, and several medical gentlemen of the district called in. Dr. Francis, of Northampton, and Mr. Durham, the consulting surgeon of Guy's Hospital, who was on a visit to Dr. Francis, were with the lady the whole night. The stomach-pump was applied, fresh emetics, then cold effusions, but with no satisfactory result. Galvanism was resorted to, and its powerful effect in rousing the patient justified some hope that eventually it would be successful. As a last resource, Dr. Martin Hall's plan for restoring suspended animation was tried. All failed, however, to counteract the effect of the poison, and at half-past nine o'clock on the following (Thursday) morning the unfortunate lady breathed her last. After the facts had been fully gone into, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased lady died from the accidental administration of laudanum, in mistaking it for a draught.

THE SPEAKER'S NEW RESIDENCE.—The residence of "Mr. Speaker," in the New Houses of Parliament, is rapidly approaching completion. The river front of the Houses is broken by four towers, two at each end. The two next Westminster-bridge are destined for the Serjeant-at-Arms and the Speaker; those at the Vauxhall end for the Usher of the Black Rod and Lords' Librarian. The entrance to the Speaker's house is under the archways from Palace-yard, which open at once upon the Speaker's Court, a broad enclosure, on the south side of which a canopied entrance, elaborately carved, marks where the first commoner in the land will dwell, surrounded with all the accessories of princely state. The appearance of the house from the court-yard is not very imposing, and few would be inclined to believe that it is one of the most spacious modern residences lately built—larger than the Carlton Club, and having upwards of seventy noble rooms in it from top to bottom. The entrance-porch is large enough to accommodate even all the servants that attend their master on "Speaker's nights." Its Gothic windows are filled with richly stained glass, and the arms of the Speakers shine with glowing colours from the panels in the ceiling. The entrance-hall is still more rich and spacious; the floor is paved with Minton's beautiful tiles, while Gothic ornaments in brass, or still more richly elaborated stone panels, fill every side. The staircase, wide and ample, and carved at every step, passes up the centre of this to the first landing, where it branches off on either side, and encloses the entire hall. The balustrades, of fine designs in brasswork richly gilt, and the superb Gothic chandeliers, each ten feet high, upon the landings, give to this entrance an air of grandeur and magnificence that is most imposing. Blank shields, to be sculptured on hereafter with the arms of the most celebrated Speakers of the House of Commons, form the cornice of this hall, the gilt and painted armorial bearings of England on the first landing serving as a great centre to all of them. A door on this landing leads through the spacious audience room to spacious cloisters, which, in our opinion, form the chief ornament to the whole building. These are formed in the inner part of the building, over the servants' offices, so as to extend along the four interior sides of the house. Each cloister is forty feet long by eight feet broad, and ten feet high. The roof is covered with the delicate tracery of the fan groined arches which spread over it like a net-work of stone, giving the most exquisite effects of light and shade, while four lanterns in each cloister light it with a soft mellow richness that becomes the place and its associations. The side of each cloister looking on the inner quadrangle is formed by canopied Gothic windows, filled in with stained glass, each pane containing the name, arms, and date of election of every Speaker since Parliaments first chose the guidance of those high officers.—*Daily News*.

PRESERVATION OF EGGS.—The *Times* had a paragraph a few days ago, stating that eggs pickled in lime water lost their natural flavour and nutritive power, and were rendered insipid to the taste, and impregnated with a stony decoction of lime. In answer to this, "A Paterfamilias" writes to that journal:—"In my household we have for years been accustomed to preserve eggs in lime water, and with complete success. They will keep quite good for twelve months, and are greatly preferable to imported eggs, many of which are so old by the time they get into the hands of the consumer as to be quite spoiled. The process is very simple. The eggs, which should be as fresh as possible, are carefully placed in any suitable vessel, and water fully saturated with quick lime poured over them so as to cover them. As water takes up a very small quantity of lime, a pound of the latter will saturate many gallons. The statement about 'destroying all the natural flavour and nutritive power of the eggs, rendering them insipid to the taste, and impregnated with a strong decoction of lime,' is all nonsense, and shows the ignorance of the writer. I have just opened six eggs from a lot which have been in lime water since last June, and found them perfectly good."

Literature.

Memoir and Remains of the late Rev. Jonathan Glyde. Edited by the Rev. GEORGE WILLIAM CONDER, of Leeds. London: J. F. Shaw.

No one will glance through even a few of the opening pages of this volume, without feeling that here are the memorials of a man whose attractions of character, and piety and usefulness as a Christian minister, might well make his friends desirous of thus preserving some records of his life, and of making him more widely known in the world. Mr. Conder, indeed, in writing the memoir of his friend, has been anxious to avoid the common error of religious biographers; namely, the exaggeration of the interest and significance to the church, of the life he depicts: and has justly thought it his duty to prepare a book less for the public at large, than for the circle in which Mr. Glyde was personally known. But biographical sketches written from such a point of view, by a genuinely appreciative and wise biographer, are often amongst the most delightful and instructive works of their class; and Mr. Conder's is, happily, such a memorial as will engage attention, and powerfully affect the heart, where Mr. Glyde was utterly unknown. Very precious must such a fine-hearted picture of such "a beautiful life," be to those who were the intimates, or of the congregation which enjoyed the ministry, of the late Mr. Glyde:—to them the volume needs no commendation. The editor says truly:—

"Some of his associates must be in ignorance of much concerning him that it were pleasant to know. There was an outer life which for a few years they watched, and whose influence they received. Prior to that, there was a history with which it is most natural for love to wish to be made acquainted. And then there was an inner life whose tokens and aspects were known only to a very few indeed, of which records exist indeed, some on frail material, and some on 'fleshy tables of the heart,' which might not be exposed while he lived, but some of which may be shown now that he is not with us, and which alone can throw needful light upon that outer life which no mere observer can fully and accurately know."

We cannot here sketch Mr. Glyde's history: but Mr. Conder shall give us glimpses of the pure-souled boy, and of the genial, holy man as he lived and worked. The foundations of his religious character were laid while he was at school,—in his thirteenth year,—a boy of fast-growing mind, "of tender spirit, and of an easy susceptibility to gentle influences." His tutor was—what Mr. Conder solemnly complains that parents in the middle classes so rarely seek for their children at school—a "pious and judicious" man; who early had "his surmise that 'the operation of pious feeling' had commenced in his pupil's mind." At length—

"A little time prior to his leaving school, probably during his last year there, he [Jon. Glyde] writes thus to his mother:—

"The time is near when I shall leave school; the time for which I have so long looked, at times sorrowfully, at others joyfully. What I shall—but I forget the lesson which General Cooke's death teaches—I trust I shall—I hope—yes! I think I may hope on good grounds I am one of those who will be kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation. I have said, Mamma, what I have said to no human being but yourself. Pray speak to no one of it but Papa. I cannot tell you all I feel, or have felt, and it is only by the strongest sense of duty that I have been impelled to tell you, Mamma, this much. I would not be thought ungrateful for all your kindness, your attention to my present and eternal welfare, and therefore I have done it. I cannot say more at present on the subject."

"Ah! that mighty secret! that thrilling sense, half joyful, half awful, like that of the Virgin Mary when the angel had announced to her the high honour Heaven had conferred on her, that the Son of the Highest should call her 'mother'; that trembling certainty of the possession of a Divine thing within. How it struggles, burns to avow itself! Yet how it refuses to shape itself into speech! How it searches for an ear, pure and loving enough, into which to breathe itself! And yet how its utterance falters when that ear is found! There is a world of meaning and of beauty in these broken sentences of the schoolboy's letter to his mother. And what chords did they sweep in her soul! Oh! to be able to follow her to her chamber, as she takes the precious missive, and kneeling over it, outpours her tearful thanks to Him who had heard a mother's prayers! And yet, who would not shrink away from listening to such a prayer? There should be but one ear for all such utterances. To make them common would be to make them profane."

"In his reply to one of the questions proposed to him at his ordination, Mr. Glyde mentions that he had discovered in his mother's diary, after her death, that she had devoted him to the work of the Lord from his birth, and on each recurrence of his birthday, had renewed her supplications that God would consecrate him to his service. Here, in this letter, was the beginning of the fulfilment of her hopes and petitions! Almost before she might reasonably have looked for so thorough religious decision, she receives from his own pen the confession which it had been the burden of her heart to desire from the hour of his birth."

In 1827, being then nineteen, Mr. Glyde entered Highbury College, to prepare for the ministry. His tutor, Dr. Halley, bears the following testimony respecting him:—

"Dear Glyde as a student I can never forget. . . . He was just what he was in his subsequent course, most kind and amiable; diligent and devoted to study; careful and conscientious in the discharge of every duty. . . .

On leaving, he carried with him the affectionate regards of every person in the college."

Mr. Glyde's letters at this period are very interesting,—displaying manliness of mind, united to uncommon delicacy and sweetness of feeling, and pervaded by a very lofty piety. His first engagements after leaving college, were as Classical Tutor in the Western Academy at Exeter, and as Pastor at the neighbouring town of Collumpton. When ordained at the latter place, he declared himself "a Dissenter by education, a Dissenter from taste, and a Dissenter on principle." He modestly added, that he "had the blood of three ejected ministers in his veins;" and that, remembering the old meeting-house to which his mother had been accustomed to take him in infancy, "on the walls of which hung more than one discoloured escutcheon," he felt "a pride in Nonconformity, it was venerable in his eyes, it had no plebeian air." Such a Dissenter, naturally enough, as Mr. Conder says, would "make every effort and much sacrifice" to carry out his principles. Accordingly, when love subdued the gentle heart of Jonathan Glyde, his convictions remained uncorrupted, and he actually went to Ireland, taking his bride with him, under her brother's care, that he might there be married (as, at that date, 1832, was impossible in England) by a minister of his own denomination; and thus avoid those services of the Church of England which were obnoxious to him, as one separated by great principles from her communion. Yet was Mr. Glyde a truly catholic man; and lived in the most friendly and happy relations to members of almost every section of the evangelical church, —a genuine member of the "broad-church" of Christendom.

In 1835, he removed to Bradford; girded himself afresh to his work,—commenced his labours quietly,—soon won the hearts of the young of his congregation, by the affability, and even playfulness, which sat like a pure and beautiful smile on the face of his spiritual character,—and sowed "the seeds of that affectionate reverence with which he afterwards came to be regarded, and laid the foundations of that quiet but powerful influence he lived to exert over the minds of his fellow-townsmen and his fellow-Dissenters of the West Riding."

But Mr. Glyde was not altogether to escape the misconception and opposition of the half-believing, and the injurious depreciation of the stupidly good. Such persons there are in the churches; and ministers suffer their chief trials through them. Mr. Glyde, though not very strongly intellectual, nor of very daring purposes, was yet independent as a thinker, and perfectly fearless in action. His clear perceptions, his honest impulses, his rare rectitude of soul, sustained him in efforts, and under trials, before which far more powerful natures, wanting his inward purity and feeling of consecration, have staggered and fallen. The misrepresentations and difficulties which sprang from his freely professed views on the subject of infant baptism, and on the need for more of the esthetical element in our Nonconformist worship, and from the part he took in some of the local and national movements of the times, were painful enough for the moment; but his simple sincerity and earnestness of nature triumphed, and he not only stood before those who had become more or less estranged from him, without spot or dimness on his bright character, but also conquered to himself an affection and reverence truer and more profound than he had won before. We dare not venture into the general labours of this eminently good man,—the helpful hand he gave to efforts for parks, music-halls, and other improvements of the town he lived in,—the heartiness with which he worked for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes of Bradford, in times of distress,—the kindly influence he untiringly exerted for the reconciliation of classes, and the establishment of confidence between the employers and the employed,—the self-denial with which he sent forth portions of the church over which he presided, to plant new churches, and to build new chapels, in the suburbs of the fast-spreading town;—these, and more of his virtues and deeds, are worth studying in Mr. Conder's pages, that it may be learnt how much a weakly man, moved by the love of God and mankind, can effect within the compass of a short life. From several passages marked by us for extract we shall take two, that present "eminently characteristic traits." One is the *love of childhood*:—

"Writing to Mrs. Glyde during a visit which she paid to her friends in the South in the spring of 1842, he says:—'I intend to preach to the Sunday-school children at Whitsuntide, on "Consider the flowers," &c., and must try and get the chapel ornamented with flowers. We must make it as attractive as possible to the young, and make them feel how full the earth is of the love of God.' Although he had no children of his own, he was intensely fond of children, and loved to have them about him. He delighted to become a child with them, and never forgot that they were beings keenly susceptible of influence, for good as well as ill. From the first year of

his coming to Bradford, to the last of his life, he kept his birthday by inviting some of the children of the congregation to drink tea with him. There were generally about thirty or forty. Before tea they were occupied with reciting poetry. After tea they romped, and Mr. Glyde with them, as much a child as the youngest there. The games were followed by fireworks and a magic lantern. The last time he met them he gave them a simple account of his then recent tour on the continent, illustrated by maps and pictures. This was always a happy meeting to him. He never thought any trouble too much to make children happy. A little niece, who was once staying with him, was pitted one day because 'it must be so dull not to have any children to play with.' The reply tells its own tale, 'Oh, uncle Glyde is better than any child.'

The truth of ministerial feeling is never deeper, we should conceive, than when it breathes in the pastor's converse with his wife—to whom all his personal failings and inconsistencies are known. Only a good man to a good wife could write thus:—

"Ten, nearly twelve, years are gone since then, and it seems but yesterday. You have made the time pass pleasantly, very pleasantly, sometimes I fear, too pleasantly, and that we have not entered with sufficient depth and earnestness into the solemn realities of life. What have I yet accomplished as a minister of Jesus Christ? what that shall remain through eternity as a source of thankfulness and joy? Little, very little! again I repeat, with sad sincerity, very little. A sense of this sometimes painfully oppresses me. Would that it may humble me! With better feelings, with greater humility, with more simplicity of motive and purpose, I might accomplish more with even less labour. Do not forget to pray for me in earnest, and with fervent desire that the years, perhaps only months, of labour that yet remain to me may be more successful. What would I not give for a double portion of good old Mr. Kilpin's spirit?"

We should be glad to follow the biographer in the illustration of Mr. Glyde's practical benevolence, by extracting a page respecting his efforts, in 1854, for the Bradford woolcombers who had been thrown out of employ, by the introduction of machinery to accomplish what had previously been done by manual labour: but we have not the requisite space at command. The labour and anxiety of those efforts appear to have occasioned the prostration which, followed by a severe cold, led to his fatal illness. On July 30th, in the year 1855, he preached his last two sermons,—quite unconscious that they were to be the last; but the themes were strikingly appropriate. One was "My God shall supply all your need"; the other, "But some man will say, How are the dead raised up?" &c. Mr. Conder says, "It was a grand and beautiful farewell to his people and to his work:—All unconsciously he was committing his tenderly-loved flock to the care and grace of an all-sufficient God, and having done that, uttered as it were a glorious prediction concerning himself."

Of Mr. Glyde as a preacher, Mr. Conder remarks:—

"There was nothing meretricious about him. If there were grace, and charm, and beauty, it was not the ornate beauty of the Corinthian capital, but the chaste beauty of the pure marble. His intellectual qualities were not by any means his chief distinction. His was not the massive, nor the broad, nor the brilliant mind. To eloquence he made no pretension. He was thoughtful, highly cultured, graceful, beautiful. His preaching was simple and thoughtful; always sensible, and never rapid or vague; never very argumentative or profound. There was a beautiful balance of heart and head in it. It was original, without being very striking. It was eminently practical and spiritual, in the highest sense of that much-abused, misunderstood word."

These remarks are fully borne out by the sermons printed in this volume,—they have such an air of genuineness, and are so fresh in feeling, that they could not fail to be impressive. We wish there was a great deal more of such preaching,—and a great deal less of "pulpit oratory."

Mr. Conder has performed his "labour of love" as a friend should; has written a memoir which will be interesting and profitable to all readers having simple spiritual tastes; and which will be especially cherished by ministers—like the simple life of the simple and true George Wagner of Brighton—as one of the pieces of ministerial biography that ever breathes over them a pure, healthful, and refining influence.

The English Cookery Book: uniting a Good Style with Economy, and adapted to All Persons in every Climate. Collected by a Committee of Ladies, and Edited by J. H. WALSH, F.M.C.S. With Engravings. London: G. Routledge and Co.

We beg to state distinctly that the recommendation we give to this book is formed—not on an attempt mentally to realise the effect of its receipts—but, on a series of tests which have been carried on at our request, in a suitable kitchen, the results of which have been carefully considered by both Palate and Pocket. The book is a thoroughly sensible one,—better adapted to the general wants of middle-class families than any that has ever found its way into our hands,—and we have a vivid recollection of the difficulties of criticism in which we have been plunged by at least five or six different cookery books on former occasions. The "Committee of ladies" must be excellently domestic comfortable souls, for they have been concerned to bring together receipts that may be put into use with little trouble, with real economy, and yet, as they say, "with good style"! The editor has also done his part well, and has managed to give a

superior character to the more general parts of the work,—founding its remarks on the various kinds of Food, and its instructions for cooking, on chemical and dietetical principles,—furnishing chapters on housekeeping, &c., which may save a good deal of both exertion and struggling to young housekeepers, as they exhibit the proportions of expenditure that can be admitted for the several departments of domestic economy, on annual incomes varying from 65*l.* to 1000*l.*—and supplying clearly and fully the information that several other parts of his subject demand. The book may be safely recommended to housekeepers of all classes, as teaching even the working man's wife how to prepare food properly for the human stomach, and cheaply for the economising of small means; while, also, it will instruct the cook in a "good family" how to send to table an elegant and luxurious dinner, or a *recherché* supper, without drawing extravagantly on her employer's resources. We ought all of us to treat a good Cookery Book—as this is—with deferential respect,—knowing as we do how much our enjoyment, good temper, health, and saving of expense depend on the operations performed in that cave of mystery, the Kitchen. There are several mistakes and repetitions that should be corrected in future editions.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Christ and Other Masters. By Charles Hardwick, M.A. Part 4.
 Christ and the Inheritance of the Saints. By Dr. Guthrie.
 Memorials of the Indian Martyrs. By Rev. V. Owen.
 Midnight Scenes in Glasgow. By Shadow.
 English Grammar. By H. Marley.
 Locke and Sydenham. By John Brown, M.D.
 Whilmarhurst's Bible Exercises.
 Deborah's Diary: a Sequel to "Mary Powell."
 Never Alone.
 The Congregational Pulpit. Vol. VI.
 The Logic of Atheism. By Rev. H. Bachelor.
 The Autocracy of the Breakfast Table. By O. W. Holmes.
 Leaves from a Sabbath-School Teacher's Note Book. By R. Frame.
 Alma Mater. By M. Splene, B.A., Oxon.
 God's Voice from China to the British Churches. By J. A. James.
 Now. By Newman Hall, LL.B.
 Steam Communication between Europe and America. By Pilny Mills.
 Four Months in Algeria. By Rev. J. W. Blakealey.
 Health and Long Life. By E. Epps. Second Edition.
 Augustin and Wemonda: a Tale for Youth.
 Explanations of the Bible and Prayer-book. By Archbishop Whately.
 Sabbath Morning Readings in the Old Testament. By Dr. Cumming.
 Sabbath Evening Readings in the New Testament. By Dr. Cumming.
 The New Testament. By Leicester A. Sawyer.
 Poems. By Joseph Truman.
 The Koran in India. By Lumley Smith, B.A.
 The Scottish Secession of 1843. By the Rev. Alex. Turner.
 Local Preacher's Magazine. Vol. VIII.
 Mildred Norman, the Nazarine. By a Working Man.
 The Iliad of Homer in Blank Verse. By J. C. Wright, M.A.
 Photographic Almanac, 1859.
 Arithmetic for Beginners.
 Foundation Truths; or, Why we are Dissenters.
 The English Boy in Japan.
 Lecture on Paley's Works. By Archbishop Whately.
 Japan and her People. By A. Steinmetz.
 Shakespeare Fresh Chiselled in Stone. By J. V. Barret.
 The Christian's Banquet.
 The Prayer-book and its History.
 Congregational Singing Speedily Improved.
 Three Years' Experience in Australia. By Frank Fowler.
 The Pilgrim's Progress, Illustrated. By D. and W. B. Scott.
 Unprotected Females in Sicily, Calabria, &c.
 Masters and Workmen: a Tale. By Sarah E. Patteson.
 The Early Life of Old Jack. By W. H. G. Kingston.
 Introductory Lessons on Mind.
 Cheering Words. By Rev. A. Tyler.

Cleanings.

The Rev. J. E. Gladstone (a well-known clergyman) was present at a recent *soirée* for liquidating the debt on the Abbey-road Congregational Chapel, Torquay.

A speaker at a stump meeting out west declared that he knew no north, no south, no east, no west. "Then," said a bystander, "you ought to go to school and learn your geography."

An elderly gentleman was travelling lately, while afflicted with a very bad cough, which annoyed his fellow-passengers greatly. Finally, one of them remarked, in a tone of displeasure, "Sir, that is a very bad cough of yours." "True, sir," replied the old gentleman, "but you will excuse me—it's the best I have got."

No keenness or culture of intellect (says a recent writer) that does not embrace culture of health—no wealth, no morality, and not even a religion, that does not embrace the preservation of the physical system from all deterioration, and its cultivation to the highest perfection, will ever last long. No nation or people will ever preserve the weight of influence to which they were naturally entitled, among others, without manliness of development as the only reliable foundation of manliness and reliability of character. All that tends to produce that is so far a vital good.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE MAURITIUS.—Whatever effect the abolition of slavery may have produced in other British colonies, in Mauritius it cannot be regarded as otherwise than as a positive blessing, both to the slave and to the planter. It gave to the one liberty, and to the other wealth. It is a singular fact, that during the existence of slavery, with the slave market already at their doors,

and every facility for the importation of negroes, the planters of Mauritius were, and continued to be, poor; while, after the emancipation, through the introduction of free labourers from India, those of them who have not become the victims of luxury or usury have attained a degree of material prosperity previously unknown. In a word the more enlightened among them admit that free labour is cheaper and more economical than slave labour; and that the immense quantity of sugar now annually exported could never have been produced under the system of slavery. Every year witnesses fresh inroads upon the forests, and the formation of new plantations; the capital expended on which may always be recovered, by good management, in the course of a few years. The Abbé Raynal states that this colony while in the possession of the French, instead of paying its own expenses, cost France eight millions of livres annually; and recommends that this settlement, as well as Bourbon, should be abandoned. In 1855 the revenue of the colony was 348,452*l.*, and its expenditure 317,839*l.*; leaving a surplus of 30,613*l.* The accumulation of surplus revenue in the treasury, from 1850 to 1855, amounted to 161,915*l.* The prosperity of the Mauritius, and the increase in the produce of the colony, has been owing exclusively, says our author, to the introduction of coolie labourers from India, of whom there are at present about 130,000 in Mauritius.—*The Rev. Patrick Beaton in "Creoles and Coolies; or, Five Years in the Mauritius."*

THE LOVE OF NATURE.—I wish I could give to the working men in this room one conception of what I have seen and witnessed, or bring the emotions of those glorious spots to the hearts of those who cannot afford to see them. I wish I could describe one scene, which is passing before my memory this moment, when I found myself alone in a solitary valley of the Alps, without a guide, and a thunder-storm coming on; I wish I could explain how every circumstance combined to produce the same feeling, and ministered to unity of impression: the slow, wild wreathing of the vapours round the peaks, concealing their summits, and imparting in semblance their own motion, till each dark mountain form seemed to be mysterious and alive; the eagle-like plunge of the *limmer-geier*, the bearded vulture of the Alps; the rising of the flock of choughs, which I had surprised at their feast on carrion, with their red beaks and legs, and their wild shrill cries, startling the solitude and silence—till the blue lightning streamed at last, and the shattering thunder crashed as if the mountains must give way: and then came the feelings, which in their fulness man can feel but once in life; mingled sensations of awe and triumph, and defiance of danger, pride, rapture, contempt of pain, humbleness and intense repose, as if all the strife and struggle of the elements were only uttering the unrest of man's bosom; so that in all such scenes there is a feeling of relief, and he is tempted to cry out exultingly, There! there! all this was in my heart, and it was never said out till now!—*Robertson's Lectures and Addresses.*

BIRTHS.

PHILLIPSON.—Dec. 29, the wife of Mr. G. Phillipson, Market-place, Kingston-on-Thames, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WILKINSON—ROTHWELL.—Dec. 25, at the Baptist Chapel, Pleasant-street, Haslingden, by the Rev. Peter Prout, Mr. Jonathan Wilkinson, of Hatch Brent, Haslingden, to Miss Alice Rothwell, of Holden-wood, near Haslingden.

EATON—SALE.—Dec. 25, at Eynsford Baptist Chapel, by the Rev. J. Whittemore, Mr. George Eaton, of Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Sale, Market-place, Wokingham, Berks.

WILLIAMS—MORGAN.—Dec. 27, by license, at the Baptist Chapel, Hay, by the Rev. J. H. Hall, Mr. Lewis Williams, of Hay, to Miss Maria Morgan, of the same place.

GILES—GARDNER.—Dec. 27, at the Tabernacle, Finsbury, by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Mr. G. Giles, to Miss Gardner, both of Whitechapel.

HAUKINSON—HOUSDEN.—Dec. 28, at St. Paul's Church, Ball's-pond, by the Rev. W. Sands, Mr. Thomas James Haukinson, of London, to Miss Fanny Housden, of Bourne-mouth.

WILLETT—KNOWLSEN.—Dec. 28, at the Upper Meeting, Saffron Walden, by Rev. W. A. Gillson, Mr. Samuel Willett, to Miss Ann Knowlson, both of Saffron Walden.

SMITH—SCHOLEFIELD.—Dec. 30, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Gloucester, Samuel Wyatt Smith, youngest son of the late John Clare Smith, of Bristol, to Louisa, youngest daughter of James Scholefield, of Kingsholm, Gloucester.

JEARY—HARRISON.—Jan. 2, at the Independent Meeting House, Oulton, Norfolk, by the Rev. E. Jeffery, Mr. John Jeary, of Itteringham, to Miss Elizabeth Harrison, of Corpusty.

DEATHS.

WILLIAMS.—Dec. 27, at his residence, Bushey-heath, Herts, after a long and severe illness, borne with Christian fortitude, the Ven. John Williams, A.M., Oxon, Archdeacon of Cardigan, Canon of St. David's, and Prebend of Brecon, for twenty-two years rector of the Edinburgh Academy, and for five years warden of the Llandoverly Institution.

STONEMAN.—Dec. 31, at Davonport, Agnes, the beloved wife of Mr. B. W. Stoneman, grocer, aged twenty-eight years.

KIRK.—Jan. 2, Edith Mary, infant daughter of Mr. James Kirk, Ealy Bank, Staley.

HOLT.—Jan. 3, Mr. Henry Holt, of Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, in the forty-second year of his age.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

On Monday the funds opened favourably, but on the rumour of the Emperor Napoleon's remarks to the Austrian Ambassador being circulated, there was a fall of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Later in the afternoon, upon intelligence of a slight rally in the French funds, rather more firmness was shown, but the closing quotations were still $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below those of Saturday.

To-day Consols opened at the final price of last evening, and for a short time showed a little ten-

dency to improvement, but the quotations from Paris checked this feeling, and the market closed heavily. The only transactions were at 96½ to 1.

In the other departments of the Stock Exchange some dullness prevailed. French and Lombard-Venetian Railway shares, as well as the new Turkish Loan, are still falling. British railway shares, though rather lower, retain comparative firmness.

The money market was active to-day, this being the 4th of the month, but the demand at the bank and in Lombard-street, though considerable, was not by any means pressing. The numerous bills which fell due this day appear to have been very well met.

The arrivals of specie during the past week were large—amounting to 810,000*l*. The steamer Ceylon will take out on Thursday 512,354*l*. in specie for the East, all silver except 2,800 sovereigns.

TRICKS OF TRADE.—To disparage a good article for the purpose of selling an inferior or a bad one, is not an unusual practice with a certain class of traders. This highly censurable course, according to the statements of medical men and their suffering patients, has been pursued—it is hoped with little advantage—by some apparently respectable but not over-scrupulous chemists and druggists towards an invaluable remedy long known and appreciated on the Continent, but within a comparatively recent period introduced into this country—Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, in lieu of which is often surreptitiously substituted or intrusively recommended by these parties an inferior Pale, Yellow, or Coarse Brown so-called Cod Liver Oil, absolutely inert or seriously pernicious. The motive or object of such a proceeding is perfectly obvious, but its exposure is requisite, as well to guard purchasers against deception, injury, or disappointment, as to maintain the reputation of a remedial and salutary agent of inestimable value. The rewards bestowed upon Dr. de Jongh by most Continental Governments and learned societies, the spontaneous encomiums passed upon his researches by the most illustrious scientific men, the patronage which his celebrated oil has received at the hands of the elite of the faculty at home and abroad, have obtained for his preparation too high a public appreciation to be easily affected by the mercenary machinations of some avaricious dealers, not satisfied with the legitimate profits of trade.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Medical maltreatment and neglect, and imprudence on the part of the sufferers themselves, annually destroy thousands of lives that might have been saved with the greatest ease by the use of these perfect antidotes to disease, external and internal. Multitudes of rheumatic sufferers are now limping to the grave with contracted joints and in constant agony, who might be cured in a few weeks by the ointment; and the vital strength of a still greater number is ebbing away through scrofula, sores, abscesses, and other exhausting outlets of suppuration, which might be promptly and safely cured by the same means. Whilst the heart still beats the patient need not despair: Holloway's remedies will prove a present help.

ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE DISCOVERIES for the benefit of mankind is shown by the numerous extraordinary cures without medicine of indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption, and debility, effected by Du Barry's delicious health restoring Revalenta Arabica Food. The following are not the least remarkable:—Cure No. 41,817.—"Winchester, Dec. 8rd, 1847.—Gentlemen,—I am happy to be able to inform you that the person for whom your Revalenta was procured, has derived very great benefit from its use; distressing symptoms of dropsy, dyspepsia, and constipation of long standing have been removed, and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above mentioned case, I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in doing so whenever an opportunity offers, &c., &c.—James Shorland, late Surgeon 96th Regiment." Cure No. 180.—"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Food in a very short time. W. B. Reeves, 181, Fleet-street, London."

[Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1*lb*. 2*s*. 9*d*.; 2*lb*. 4*s*. 6*d*.; 5*lb*. 11*s*.; 12*lb*. 22*s*. The 12*lb*. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."]

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Vict. c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£82,855,315	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,450,900
		Gold Bullion	18,380,315
		Silver Bullion	—
	£82,855,315		£82,855,315

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,558,000	Government Securities ..	£10,808,591
Reserve	8,115,077	Other Securities ..	16,950,153
Public Deposits ..	9,806,029	Notes	12,744,965
Other Deposits ..	12,908,618	Gold & Silver Coin	586,785
Seven Day and other Bills	712,770		
	£41,090,494		£41,090,494

Dec. 30, 1858.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, December 31, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.

DUYSTERS, G., Old Trinity House, Water-lane, Tower-street, glass merchant, Jan. 12, Feb. 14.

WEST, H., Cannon-street, and Brixton-place, Brixton, upholsterer, Jan. 13, Feb. 11.

MELLEN, J. A., High-street, Shoreditch, tobacconist, Jan. 11, Feb. 15.

GLOVER, E. A., Liverpool, hotelkeeper, Jan. 11, Feb. 2.

MELLIS, R. M., Manchester, merchant, Jan. 12, Feb. 2.

CRAWLEY, W., Stockport, draper, Jan. 13, Feb. 8.

Tuesday, January 4, 1859.

BANKRUPTS.

PETERS, J., and PEACOCK, F., Lowestoft, fish merchants, January 13, February 17.

LOWE, H., Birmingham, fruiterer, January 17, February 17.

GALLIENK, G., Goswell-street, cutler, January 18, Feb. 15.

NURSE, G., Red Lion-yard, Old Cavendish-street, livery-stable keeper, January 18, February 15.

SWAINE, W., Stevenage, Hertfordshire, miller, January 13, February 10.

FOSTER, A., Eynham, Oxfordshire, grocer, January 13, February 10.

BALL, T. F., Brixton, Surrey, innkeeper, January 16, February 15.

HOWARD, F. J., Chatham, grocer, January 18, February 15.

EVANS, T. D., Alma-road, Junction-road, Upper Holloway, merchant, January 18, February 15.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Jan. 3.

We had a short supply of English wheat to-day, and the whole was cleared off by the millers at prices 1*s* to 2*s* per quarter higher than on Monday last: foreign was in better demand, but the advance required by holders checked business. Norfolk flour sold readily at the full rates of last week. Fine barley scarce, but grinding and distilling qualities dull at irregular prices. Beans and peas met with a very limited inquiry. The arrivals of oats were moderate and good corn realised the full prices of Monday last. Linseed and cakes without material change. New foreign tares ready sale at our quotations. For fine new red cloverseed there are more buyers; we quote American 52*s* to 55*s*, and French 55*s* to 60*s*; white seed does not yet attract attention.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	40 to 44	Dantzic	50 to 54
Ditto White	44 50	Konigsberg, Red	44 52
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	46 50
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 50
Scotch	42 44	Danish and Holstein	44 46
Rye	32 34	East Friesland	42 44
Barley, malting	36 42	Petersburg	40 42
Distilling	26 28	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	60 64	Polish Odessa	38 40
Beans, mazarin	35 46	Marianopol	40 43
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	30 32
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	42 46
Peas, White	40 42	Barley, Pomeranian	26 27
Grey	40 41	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 41	Danish	26 28
Boilers	—	East Friesland	22 23
Tares (English new)	68 70	Egyptian	20 21
Foreign	62 64	Odessa	22 24
Oats (English new)	21 22	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	36 38
Sack of 280 <i>lb</i>	38 40	Pigeon	38 40
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	30 31
Baltic	52 54	Peas, White	38 40
Black Sea	50 52	Oats—	
Hempseed	42 44	Dutch	17 24
Canaryseed	68 70	Jahde	17 22
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	15 21
112 <i>lb</i> s. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	19 24
German	—	Swedish	20 24
French	—	Petersburg	20 23
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 <i>lb</i> s.	—
Linseed Cakes, 181 <i>lb</i> s. to 144 <i>lb</i> s.	—	New York	20 25
Rape Cakes, 64 <i>lb</i> s. to 70 <i>lb</i> s. per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 34 <i>lb</i> s. to 35 <i>lb</i> s. per ton	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	30 35

SEEDS. Monday, Jan. 3.—The inquiry for red cloverseed is steady, but confined to fine qualities, which obtain full rates for all descriptions. The supply of English comes slowly and in small parcels. White seed remains without alteration. Trefoils are steady and firm. Canaryseed, with limited supply, sold at about last Monday's value.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6*d* to 7*d*; household ditto, 4*d* to 6*d*.

BUTCHERS' MEAT. ISLINGTON, Monday, Jan. 3. For the time of year, there was a fair average show of stock here to-day, as to number; but its quality was inferior. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were only moderate, but the general condition of the stock was tolerably good. The attendance of butchers was rather extensive, and the beef trade ruled steady, at fully last Monday's currency. The prime Scotch sold readily at 4*s* 10*d* per *lb*s. From Norfolk, Suffolk, &c., about 400 Scotch and shorthorns came to hand. The receipts from the Northern and Midland districts were 700 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 900 of various breeds; from Scotland, 280 Scotch; and from Ireland, 140 oxen. The remainder of the supply was derived from near localities and abroad. We were scantily supplied with most breeds of sheep, the general quality of which was good. On the whole, the mutton trade ruled firm, at fully last week's quotations. The best old Downs sold at 5*s* 6*d* per *lb*s, and a good clearance was effected. Calves were in short supply, and steady request, at an advance of 2*d* per *lb*s. The top figure was 4*s* 8*d*. There was a moderate inquiry for pigs, at full quotations.

Per <i>lb</i> s. to sink the Offal.				s. d. s. d.			
Inf. coarse beasts	3	2	3	6	Pr. coarse woolled	4	0
Second quality	3	8	4	0	Prime Southdown	4	10
Prime large oxen	4	2	4	6	Lge. coarse calves	3	4
Prime Scotch, &c.	4	8	4	10	Prime small	4	4
Coarse inf. sheep	3	6	3	10	Large hogs	3	0
Second quality	4	0	4	6	Neat sm. porkers	3	8

Lambs 0*s* 0*d* to 0*s* 0*d*.

Suckling calves, 17*s*. to 21*s*. Quarter-old store pigs, 17*s* to 21*s* each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Jan. 3.

Since our last report full average time-of-year supplies of meat have been on offer in these markets. Generally speaking, the trade ruler heavy, as follows:—

Per <i>lb</i> s. by the carcass.				s. d. s. d.			
Inf. beef	3	0	3	4	Small pork	3	10
Middling ditto	3	6	3	8	Inf. mutton	3	2
Prime large do.	3	10	4	0	Middling ditto	3	8
Do. small do.	4	2	4	4	Prime ditto	4	4
Large pork	3	0	3	8	Veal	3	4

Lamb, 0*s* 0*d* to 0*s* 0*d*.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, Jan. 4.

TEA.—The market is dull, but prices continue firm. Common congou is quoted 11*d* per *lb*.

SUGAR.—In the private contract market the inquiries have been confined to strong refining qualities, which have realised fully late rates. The refined market is dull, but previous prices have been sustained.

COFFEE.—No transactions of importance have been reported. Native Ceylon, of good quality, meets a ready sale at former rates.

RICE.—There is little change to report. The market continues very inactive.

PROVISIONS. Monday, Jan. 3.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,079 firkins butter, and 2,615 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 6,340 casks butter, and 89 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market there was a good business transacted last week: the demand being chiefly on the best descriptions, an advance of 2*s* to 3*s* per cwt. was realised, and holders are stiff, expecting a further improvement. Dutch, 12*s* for the best. The bacon market ruled dull, but a moderate business transacted during the week; prices are the turn in favour of the buyer, say 4*s* to 5*s* landed.

POTATOES. BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Jan. 3.—Rather extensive supplies of potatoes have come fresh to hand since Monday last coastwise and by railway; but imports have been limited, viz., 680 tons from Rouen, and 78 tons from Dunkirk. Selected samples are in fair request at full prices; but all other kinds are a dull inquiry. York Regents, 80*s* to 100*s*; Lincolns, 80*s* to 90*s*; Kent and Essex do., 70*s* to 90*s*; Scotch, 60*s* to 85*s*; Foreign whites, 45*s* to 55*s*; Ditto reds, 55*s* to 70*s* per ton.

COVENT GARDEN. Saturday, Jan. 1.—Pineapples and grapes are still plentiful, and sufficient for the demand. Fair samples of Portugal grapes may also be had. Pears in season consist of Ne Plus Meuris, Winter Nellis, Glou. Moisson, and Jean de Witte. The supply of apples is well kept up. Barcelona nuts fetch 20*s* per bushel; new Brazil, 16*s* do; Spanish, 14*s* do.; almonds, 24*s*; walnuts, kiln-dried, 30*s* do. Spanish hazel nuts have arrived, and are in good order for planting. Chestnuts for the same purpose fetch from 8*s* to 10*s* per bushel; finest dessert chestnuts range from 20*s* to 24*s* per bushel. Kent cobs are scarce; they realise 60*s* per 100*lb*s. New oranges have arrived, they fetch 3*s* 6*d* to 10*s* per 100. Among vegetables are some nice cauliflowers. Greens are plentiful, French beans scarce. Potato sales are heavy, except for best samples; foreign goods are full 10*s* per ton lower than last week. Artichokes fetch from 4*s* to 6*s* per dozen. Cucumbers plentiful. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Geraniums, Violets, Mignonettes, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS. Monday, Jan. 3.—Our market maintains its firmness, and there is a steady demand for all descriptions of hops. Our currency is as follows:—Mid and East Kent, 70*s* to 84*s*; Weald of Kent, 52*s* to 62*s*; Sussex, 50*s* to 55*s*. No foreign hops arrived into the port of London last week.

WOOL. Monday, Jan. 3.—We have to report a much better feeling in the demand for nearly all kinds of wool; but the business doing since our last report has been only moderate. The supply on offer is limited, and the unusually favourable accounts at hand from the manufacturing districts have induced numerous holders to refrain from offering wool at present quotations.

FLAX, HEMP, and COIR. Saturday, Jan. 1.—The transactions in flax have been very limited, at about last week's quotations. Hemp is a slow sale on former terms. Jute continues in request, at the late advance in price. Coir goods fully support last week's currency.

METALS. Saturday, Jan. 1.—Scotch pig iron has changed hands slowly, at 5*s* 3*d* cash. Manufactured parcels rule steady. Spelter sells steadily, at 23*s* 5*s* to 23*s* 10*s* per ton on the spot. Zinc is firm, at 29*s*. Copper supports last week's currency, and the market is firm. Tin is less active, at 12*s* to 12*s* 6*d*, for English. Tin plates move off freely, and other metals continue tolerably active.

TALLOW. Monday, Jan. 3.—Since Monday last, a fair average business has been transacted in our market, and prices have been well supported. To-day, P.Y.O. on the spot is selling at 51*s* to 51*s* 6*d* per cwt.; town tallow, 51*s* net cash. Rough fat, 2*s* 9*d* per *lb*.

OILS. Monday, Jan. 3.—Lined Oil is selling steadily at 30*s* per cwt. on the spot. Rape is a slow inquiry at 42*s* 6*d* to 47*s* 6*d*. Fine Palm is held at 40*s* 6*d*; Lard Oil, 50*s*; Tallow ditto, 30*s* 6*d*. Olive is rather cheaper, but Spem and Head-matter are very firm. Other Oils were about stationary. Turpentine continues steady.

COALS. Monday, Jan. 3.—Factors succeeded in getting an advance on last day's rates. Russell Huttons 18*s*. Camp 18*s*. Hugh Hall 17*s* 6*d*. Wylam 15*s* 6*d*. Tanfield 12*s*. Hartley 15*s*. Fresh arrivals, 20; left from last day, 14. Total, 34.

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ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

PATRON—H. R. HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.
Instructive LECTURES and Elegant ENTERTAINMENTS, for both Young and Old, have been prepared for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—DISSOLVING VIEWS, illustrating the Marvellous Exploits of DON QUIXOTE.—Wonders of the Microscope.—LECTURES on the PHILOSOPHY of MAGIC, on the NEW CHEMICAL LIGHT, and on the HUMOROUS MELODIES of OLD ENGLAND.—Juvenile Amusements Scientifically Demonstrated.—Splendidly-ornamented XMAS TREE.—Gifts for the Juveniles from the WHEEL of FORTUNATUS.—New Phantasmagoria by CHILDE.—Harp Performances by FREDERICK CHATTERTON, Esq.—Adulteration of Food and Bon Bons explained.
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BRUSSELS CARPETS in SUPERIOR QUALITIES 2*s*. 3*d*. to 3*s*. 3*d*. per yard. HOWITT and COMPANY, Carpet Manufacturers and House Furnishers, 226, 227, 228, 229, and 230, High Holborn.

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NINE EGGS A PENNY!!!

The scarcity and high price of Eggs during the "Festive Season" will be severely felt; but this serious expense has been anticipated by HARPER TWELVETREES, who has made extensive preparations to enable the Families of the United Kingdom to enjoy their "Christmas Cheer" in an economical manner, as by using HARPER TWELVETREES' EGGS and BUTTER POWDER, the most delicious Plum Puddings, Currant Cakes, and rich Tea Cakes, as well as all sorts of Pastry, may be MADE WITHOUT BUTTER or EGGS, besides effecting a clear saving of Two Pounds of Flour in every Stone. A PENNY PACKET is equal to NINE EGGS!!

Sold in Packets at 1*d*. and 2*d*. each; and in Family "Christmas" Canisters, at 6*d*. and 1*s*., by all the Agents for Harper Twelvetrees' "Patent Soap Powder," and "Osborne Starch." Ask also for Harper Twelvetrees' "BREWERS' YEAST," for economical Bread-making, in Penny Packets.

Patentee: HARPER TWELVETREES, 189, Goswell-street, London, E.C.

No more Pills, nor any other Medicine, for Indigestion (Dyspepsia), habitual Constipation, Flatulency, Acidity, Palpitation of the Heart, Torpidity of the Liver, Bilious Headaches, Nervousness, Biliousness, General Debility, Diarrhoea, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Despondency, Spasms, &c. Price 2*d*. in stamps, free by post, a popular Treatise, 64 pages: **THE NATURAL REGENERATOR of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS.**

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London: James Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row; and through all booksellers in town and country.

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SEE THAT YOU GET IT.
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

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This old established herbal preparation has a miraculous effect in all Scorbatic Complaints, quickly eradicating all impurities from the blood. Indeed, a finer purifier of the blood cannot well be conceived, the pale sickly complexion speedily being converted to the rosy hue of health. Ladies should have recourse to this preparation, instead of using the dangerous cosmetics now so much in vogue. Price 2s. 9d. and 11s. 6d. Wholesale Agents—Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street. Any London or country medicine vendor will procure the above for any customer.

A BERNETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and MUSCLES.

INVALIDS who suffer from Lowness of Spirits, Want of Sleep, Loss of Appetite, and Bilious Attacks, will hail this medicine as a great blessing. It acts by purifying the blood and by restoring the stomach, liver, and bowels to their healthy state, and thus eradicates melancholy, weakness of limbs, &c. The smallest size box will be quite sufficient to convince any invalid of the extraordinary virtues of these pills. Price 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. a box. Agents—Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street, and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street. Any medicine vendor will procure them.

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forms a most agreeable renovating beverage; its efficacy in sickness, general debility, and eruptive complaints, is supported by the testimonials and recommendation of nearly all our metropolitan physicians and medical gentlemen, and it has been recommended by their letters to Her Majesty's Commissioner, also to the H. E. I. Company, as a specific in fevers and other affections of the blood.

The late Dr. Prout characterised its discovery as "unfolding terms of immense benefit to mankind."

Wm. Stevens, Esq., M.D., D.C.L., states in his work on West India fevers that wherever the saline treatment is adopted, the fatal yellow fevers are deprived of their terrors.

The late Dr. Turley states in a letter that in the worst cases of scarlet and typhus fevers he found it, in his experience and family, to act as a specific, no other medicine being required.

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Further testimonials and directions for its use in disease accompany each bottle. To be obtained of most respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the country, and direct from the maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, 118, Holborn London, in bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each.

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are the only acknowledged specific for Nervous and general Debility. They give energy to the muscles and nerves, strength to the stomach, colour to the face, speedily invigorate the most shattered constitution, and being absorbed into the blood, and circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence. In Boxes, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. free by post.

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PILLS are the very best and safest remedy for the above complaints, also for Oedema, Piles, and Kidney Complaints, Lumbago, Tic, and Nervousness, Heated Stomach, and Purged Tongue.

They are aperient and tonic, warranted on oath to contain no calomel or mercury, and can be used as a general household medicine for patients of all ages, beginning from 5 years. Persons can follow their business in wet or cold weather without fear.

None are genuine Dandelion and Quinine except the Stamp bears the name of John King.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 1s. for Dr. King, at 10, Hungerford-street, Strand.

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RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette*.

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COLOUR.—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheumatism, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s.; Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 20s. GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 5s.—Office: 82, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, or post free for four stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

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HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? If so, use Miss Coupelle's Crinutrial, which has for many years been noted all over the world for its almost miraculous properties, and is the only remedy for restoring the hair that can be fully depended upon. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, moustachios, eyebrows, &c., in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair; checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, and restoring it in baldness, from whatever cause. Upwards of one hundred physicians recommend it in the nursery for producing a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years.

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1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d. bottles. By MILES DOUGHTY, Chemist, 26, Blackfriars-road; Hannay, 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Constance, 37, Lendenhall-street, London; and all medicine vendors and 5th chemists.

TEETH!

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(Removed from No. 61.)

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS

PATENT.—Newly-invented and Patented application of chemically-prepared White and Gum-coloured India-rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA-RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

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TEETH, 2s. 6d.—Messrs. READ, Surgeon-

Dentists, 8, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, and 8, Broad-street-Buildings, City, supply their improved incorrodible MINERAL TEETH, on the most tender gums, without extracting stumps, or any painful operation. An upper or lower set, on pure gold plate, 51; on platinum, as durable as gold, 31. 10s.; a single mineral tooth, 5s.; a complete upper or lower set of osseous teeth, 11. 5s.; a tooth; 2s. 6d.; stopping, 2s. 6d. All teeth supplied warranted of the purest and best description, and, unless perfect satisfaction be given, no fee required.

TEETH—TEETH.

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Indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, flatulency, phlegm, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaints, hysteria, neuralgia, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, eruptions, impurities, irritability, low spirits, diarrhoea, hemorrhoids, headache, debility, dependancy, cramps, spasms, nausea, and sickness (during pregnancy or at sea), sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, also Children's complaints effectually removed by

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"To Mr. Woodcock."
"WILLIAM NOBLE."

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